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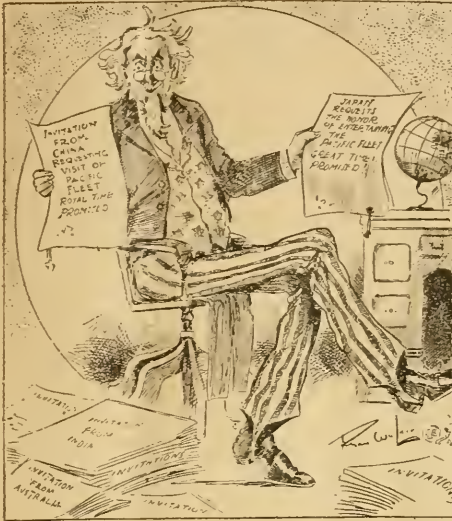
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Mr. W. G. Hearne. Dear Sir,—From a strict sense of duty I feel that I should publish the following statement, so that others may know what to do when the awful fact is evident that a life is in danger of being lost:—In September, 1906, my little girl, aged at that time three years, contracted measles, and in the following October was attacked by Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Congestion of the Lungs. She was attended by a legally qualified doctor of high standing, but his treatment was not successful in arresting the progress of the illness. On Saturday, the 21st October, 1906, he said that her life was in danger—that there was very little hope for her. For eight days and nights she had been prostrated by Cough, Pain and Fever, and was lying like a statue, unconscious. At this stage I was persuaded by a friend to obtain Hearne's Bronchitis Cure, with its auxiliary medicine for the Fever and Congestion of the Lungs, as directed in the Catalogue of Medicines which accompanies each bottle of the Bronchitis Cure. I gave the medicine as directed, and there was an improvement from the first dose of Hearne's Bronchitis Cure. The improvement continued after each dose of the medicine. In a week she was perfectly free from the Pneumonia, Congestion Cough, Pain and Fever, and was well, except that she was still weak. In a fortnight she was quite recovered, and is now in splendid health, and stronger than ever. Any person asking for information about this grand medicine can be supplied by me, or by any of my neighbours who have witnessed its wonderful effects. It absolutely snatched my child from an early grave.—Yours gratefully,
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Police Station, Geelong East, Feb. 5, 1908.

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I, Prudence M'Kee, of Carr-street, South Geelong, in view of the importance of a person making it quite clear what treatment was successful in curing a serious and complicated case when the medicine directions and treatment of a legally qualified doctor had failed, state as follows:—

My son, Henry M'Kee, then aged eight years, had been attended by a legally qualified doctor, who pronounced him to be suffering from Pneumonia, Pleurisy and a stoppage of the passing of Urine. Under the doctor's treatment, the child gradually got worse, and the doctor pronounced the case hopeless. He told me that the child could not live. At this stage I obtained from Mr. W. G. Hearne, Chemist, of Geelong, a bottle of Hearne's Bronchitis Cure, and gave it to the child, according to the directions which accompany each bottle of it. The child improved after the second dose of Hearne's Bronchitis Cure. He continued to improve each day from each dose of Hearne's Medicine alone, and within three days he was free from the Cough, Pneumonia and the Pleurisy, and the Urine was passing satisfactorily. He was out of bed at the end of a week, completely recovered, and he is now in perfect health.

PRUDENCE M'KEE.

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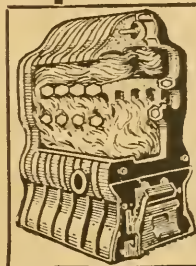
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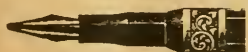


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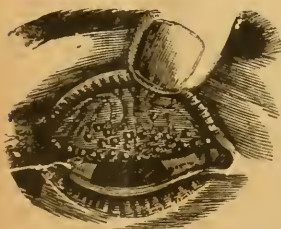
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THE HISTORY OF THE MONTH.

MELBOURNE. June 19, 1908.

Post Office Affairs.

After a long and tedious session, the Federal Parliament has gone into recess. As predicted, the Post Office trouble did not eventuate. A

Royal Commission is to be appointed. It is very much to be doubted if it will prove as speedy and as efficacious as the Cabinet Committee would have been, but it lifts the position out of the realm of party and makes the whole House responsible for the carrying out of any reforms that the Commission recommends. To show what a condition the past Ministries, both Federal and State, have allowed the department to drift into, the estimate of the chief officers of its immediate necessities need only be quoted. The Deputies have during the month been meeting in Melbourne, and have asked for about three-quarters of a million pounds to carry out necessary reforms. All parties in the House are responsible for the faulty condition that this discloses, they each having had their opportunity to remedy things, each having had a turn at governing, and each shirking it. It is to be hoped, therefore, that when the Royal Commission report is presented, the necessary reforms will be carried out by the House in a fair spirit, and an end put to the constant and unnecessary friction and irritation.

Federal Criticisms.

Some Federal members are growing sensitive. They shrink from criticism like some tender hot-house plant shrinks from the cold, from

criticism which is even legitimate. They rightly resent imputations of bribery and attacks against personal integrity, and the proposal to relegate to the courts questions where the integrity of Parliament is called into question is a good one. No one should be accuser and judge. But the committee which dealt with the question went farther along the road than public opinion is likely to tolerate. It granted too much to the tender-skinned. The public will support Parliament in protecting itself against unfair and unjust attacks, but it will not tolerate the politician who is so sensitive that he cannot bear hearing homely truths. Still less will it be willing to sit quietly under a state of affairs



Sydney Daily Telegraph.]

Will He Stand a Muzzle?

[The muzzle is labelled "Joint Committee's Recommendation."]

which will muzzle outside criticism and give Federal members the liberty to say under privilege what they please about other people. For instance, some members in criticising criticism have gone far beyond the efforts of their critics, and the public will not be inclined to put up with a position in which it is gagged, while the man whom it pays to do its work can lay on a verbal whip. After all, the member of Parliament is a paid servant of the people, and liable to criticism by his employers. To say that any person or body who employs another is to find the money and keep silence, submitting quietly to whatever may be done, is to reverse ordinary just working conditions of British society. Of course it will be said that the extreme would never be

adopted, but the committee's finding is wide enough to cover almost anything and everything. The proposal of the committee, accepted by both Houses, would tend to curtail even legitimate criticism. If any member of Parliament is aggrieved, he has the recourse which any ordinary citizen has. Why should he ask more? It will be interesting to see the outcome of it in the Bill which a member of the Government is to prepare for the next session of Parliament. Some of the Labour Party were even aggrieved at the criticism of "The Review" of last month, and expressed themselves in terms which "The Review" would draw the line at. But that is some members' idea of fairness, especially when they are protected. However, "The Review" never objects to fair criticism. Some of the Labour Party do—only one or two, however. The majority have too much sense and too good an idea of the value of the free expression of opinions to join in an outcry which is in itself condemnatory. The desire of members to preserve themselves from "hatred, scorn and contempt" is amusing, considering that any man engaged in public work of an aggressive character is likely to get a good deal of it from the other side. What is coming over the Federal members? Possibly they were tired after a session that had lasted for practically twelve months. And when they are tired, even Federal members are liable to be fretful.

State Politics.

Matters in State politics are just now very quiet, all Parliaments being in recess. The Victorian Parliament opens on the 1st July. The Government has a long list of something like 60 Bills, but no particulars have been given as to any of them. They range from Motor Bills to a Bill for taxation on unimproved land values, and to a Bill requiring signatures of writers to be attached to newspaper leading articles (which might not be a bad thing). It is becoming every year an increasingly difficult matter for State Governments to find matters of general interest to legislate about, and unless they turn their energies towards great social and moral questions they will soon find their occupation gone. This, of course, is an additional reason why State Parliaments as they now exist should be abolished. Unfortunately personal and vested interest is against a change like this all the time, but there is no mistaking the fact that the States pay a frightfully high price for the opportunities which it gives certain individuals to get public financial assistance without their giving very much in return for it. Fortunately the States have to turn more and more to domestic economy, although the matter of general practical reform is one that the average politician has not much qualification for. The West Australian Premier is making a trip into the northern districts of his vast State, presumably with the intention of allaying the feeling which has

lately arisen there with regard to the alleged neglect by the State Government, a feeling which has given rise to a demand for separation. One is almost inclined to think that if the Government were well advised it would readily consent to a separation, for West Australia has far more area now than it can well manage. Queensland is still discussing the statement of Mr. Kidston, made just before he left for England, that he was going to try to get a better understanding with somebody than could be got with the Labour Party. New South Wales has been fairly quiet, the States Rights fight having been allowed to slide for a little time. South Australia works quietly along as is her wont, enjoying in the Parliamentary recess a fine measure of prosperity and quiet progress. New Zealand, as usual, remains at the high water mark of content financially. The political aspect is not likely to be changed there, so there is little of disturbance politically.

The New Zealand Arbitration Act.

Possibly no measure has received more criticism than has the New Zealand Arbitration Act, the first of a crop of measures of that kind. It has proved to be a great deal more unwieldy than some of its children in other States, but, nevertheless, it has been productive of a vast amount of good. With measures, as with inventions in machinery, first attempts are necessarily crude and clumsy, although they are the parents of the up-to-date and efficient instruments which are afterwards turned out. The New Zealand Arbitration Act is the parent of a good many measures in other countries which work a good deal better and with more effect than the parent one. It had to break down opposition. It came as a stranger into a strange land. Things were expected of it which ought not to have been expected from any Act of Parliament. It was to bring about the millennium. Industrial disputes were to be no more. Like a magician's wand, it was to be able to banish everything of an evil character in industry. Needless to say, these expectations have not been fulfilled. If they had, the Act would have been almost more than human, and no Act that could be devised could have a much thornier way to tread than the first Arbitration Act, and no Act is going to work perfect revolutions. But it has done good service. As the Attorney-General pointed out the other day, it was at first bitterly resisted by employers, while, at the same time, its character was over-estimated by employees. Moreover, both parties have at times made use of it with a desire simply to meet their own ends, the spirit of arbitration being entirely absent. It has been a court to fight over disputes rather than to amicably settle them. But the New Zealand Arbitration Act is to be judged not simply by what it has done in New Zealand, but by what it has made possible in other countries. The Act

will, of course, have to be amended as time goes on, but the framers of it will have the satisfaction of knowing that it has been productive of even more good than ought to have been first expected of it.

An Insatiable Protectionist.

Some remarks dropped by Sir William Lyne would seem to indicate that that bellicose politician is not willing to observe the truce which was practically agreed upon over the fiscal question. It is a general understanding that the matter shall rest for a few years, and partly with this idea in view a good many members of Parliament were willing to allow the tariff to pass with not a great deal of opposition. The opponents of high tariff might have fought stubbornly if they had chosen. Just before the close of the session, however, Sir William Lyne indicated that he intended to get the tariff amended in some respects. This will be a distinct breach of faith, which the people of Australia will probably take note of. What the tariff has cost the country in money and irritation no one will be able to compute. The weary months which have been spent over it can scarcely be measured in cash. If it could, it would probably be a question as to where the taxpayers' benefit can possibly come in. Business people are so heartily sick of it that they are glad to get it out of the way. Even those who regard it as being iniquitous in many respects are glad to see what they thought would be the last of it. If, however, it is the intention of the Treasurer to keep the tariff feud up eternally until it becomes a kind of vendetta, some active steps will have to be taken to put an end to it. As a matter of fact, Sir William Lyne only knows one thing in politics, and that is Protection. If that were finally disposed of, he would have no reason for a political existence. Until his political life is ended, he must be eternally on the same old horse. His colleagues, however, would do well to remind him that there is a point beyond which it might be wise not to go. The country will be glad to get tariff matters out of the way in order to make room for other progressive and necessary measures.

The "New Protection."

Talking of the tariff reminds one of the cry of "the New Protection," which was so freely bandied about in the earlier stages of the tariff

debate. If heavy tariffs were put on, then the Government would see that better wages were paid to the workers and that purchasers were also protected. The hope was a vain one. Some great firms reaping benefit from the tariff still charge heavy prices, and the workers are no better off. Those who imagined they would be were pursuing a mirage. The cost of living also is most tremendously high. It costs the householder twice as much to "run the house" as it did a year or two ago. Prices keep running up, but the wages do not increase. The



Melbourne Punch.

The Interminable Issue.

(Sir William Lyne says he is not content with the reformed tariff, and promises that the fiscal issue will be kept alive as a fighting plank.)

AUSTRALIA: "Oh, I say. Lyne, isn't it time to turn that great brute out to grass?"

SIR WILLIAM: "No fear. I've travelled on him for so long. I'm sure I could never get on without him."

Labour Party especially has a right to push this matter to a conclusion when the House meets. The Government made a bargain. It ought to be carried out to the letter.

Mr. Knox, M.H.R., in an address last month made a strong appeal for the formation of what he called "a Constitutional party." His suggestion was that out of the 75 members of the House, or rather 74, the Speaker excluded, a combination of forces could be effected which would have the effect of putting a sharp line of demarcation between the Labour Party and the other parties in the House. At the present time 26 are pledged Labour members, 16 are on the side of the Ministry, 19 are direct Oppositionists, and 13 are in the Opposition Corner. Mr. Knox's suggestion is that a rearrangement could be effected so as to secure "a combination of those who have common interests, working under a national and constitutional platform, with a humanitarian objective, as complete

as that of which the Labour Party regards itself as the exclusive guardian." Mr. Knox would make his adjustment in this way:—Direct Opposition, 19; Corner Opposition, 13; members of Ministry and supporters who might be expected to come into this combination, 11; total, 43. Pledged Labour, 26; unpledged Labour and Labour supporters, say, 5; total, 31. This would give what Mr. Knox would call the constitutional party a majority of 12, but he thinks that the actual majority would be exceeded if a Liberal policy were adopted, inasmuch as the members of the Labour Party "who are not extremists" would give their support to a strong, Liberal, progressive policy that did not interfere with their pledges. Mr. Knox believes, however, that the position is unattainable without the assistance of Mr. Deakin, and in this he is right. There is nothing whatever to say against a proposal of this kind so long as the legislation proposed is, as Mr. Knox says, "of a strong Liberal, progressive policy." Mr. Knox's platform, however, does not contain anything that is strikingly progressive; it is rather too broad to be definite. The planks which he suggested for the constitutional party are as follows:—1. Loyalty to the Throne and the Empire. 2. Maintenance of the integrity and intention of the Commonwealth Constitution. 3. Maintenance of the full rights and privileges of the States of the Commonwealth. 4. Sound finance in the interests alike of the Commonwealth and the States. 5. Obligation of the manhood of the Commonwealth for naval or military training. 6. Vigorous and systematic efforts to attract a desirable white population. 7. Effective protection, with humanitarian conditions for the worker. 8. Co-operation with the States to secure greater industrial development; extensive employment on our lands; and improved water conservation. 9. Uniform provision for the old or indigent citizens of the Commonwealth. 10. Improved administration of the great departments of the Commonwealth in the interests of the public. Something more than this is necessary to weld the unattached parties in the House together. The opportunity is there without a doubt, but whether the House contains the man to take advantage of it is another thing.

Declining Litigation.

The legal profession of Victoria, or at any rate that part of it practising in the courts, is deeply concerned as to the decline in litigation and the great falling off in legal cases. The State Appeal Court is practically idle. Of course this is to some extent brought about by the fact that cases can be taken to the High Court direct without going through the State Appeal Court. But, nevertheless, the cases of litigation are far fewer than they used to be. For instance, according to a return prepared, there were, in 1891, 5744 writs issued. In 1907 there were only 564. In the former year

247 causes were tried; in the latter, 61. In the former year 479 causes were entered for trial; in the latter, 106. These figures speak for themselves. Litigation is certainly on the decline, and while that may be a bad thing for barristers, it is a good thing for the public at large. Various causes have been assigned for the decline, but to our minds they are not far to seek. One is the extreme difficulty which surrounds the taking of a dispute to court, and the great expense arising out of it. By the general public it has come to be looked upon as the legal man's opportunity. The question of getting justice in the courts is so surrounded by difficulties of a financial character that it is little wonder that many people suffer rather than take their cases there. Another reason, and in this there is cause for rejoicing, is that the spirit of arbitration is abroad, and numberless cases are now referred to arbitrators instead of being taken before judges. There is no gainsaying the fact that the wish for compromise is spreading, and the principle that underlies Wages Boards and Arbitration Courts is extending to private disputes as well. Any State Government would be certain to score a great success if it were to suggest some simple means of people getting disputes heard and settled than they have at the present time, some simple machinery for the appointment of arbitrators which would prevent recourse to law. The ideal of course to be reached some day is a state of society in which no court of justice is necessary, that is, as we now know it, with useless paraphernalia and flunkeyism, and expense, and when men shall be unwilling to go to law with fellow-men, preferring in a spirit of mutual forbearance to have all disputes settled by the peaceable and quiet methods of arbitration.

Commonwealth Superannuation Scheme.

Some time ago it will be remembered that we noted a proposal on the part of the Commonwealth Public Service Association to form a superannuation scheme. The matter has borne fruit lately. Certain proposals have been made, taking into account probable contributions by the Government at the rate of 3 per cent. of the officers' salaries, and compulsory percentage contributions by new officers, and optional contributions by the existing staff in accordance with a scale which is regulated by the men's ages and salaries. The proposals in brief are that a salary of £110 or under would entitle to £60 per annum on retirement; £200, £100 on retirement; £300, £140; £400, £180; £500, £190; £600, £200. Provision is also made that widows should receive half of the allowance payable to officers; also that where there are three children under the age of 16 years they shall receive one-twelfth each of allowance payable to officers. A further stipulation is to the effect that in the case of orphans under the age of sixteen, three shall receive one-sixth of the amount payable to officers. It is not proposed to make the plan

compulsory in the case of present employes. Future appointments would, however, bear compulsory contribution. It is to be hoped that the proposal will go through. The service now is so huge that some provision of the kind should be made, for it is not a good thing for public servants, any more than anyone else, to approach retiring age without having some prospect before them of competency until death. Now that the Government has passed the Old Age Pensions Bill, it can with very great appropriateness take up this scheme, which would go even beyond the Old Age Pensions Bill, and be a preventive of the needful charity.

The Wire-Netting Case. Whatever will the New South Wales Government think about the decision of the High Court with regard to the dispute between the State and the Commonwealth over the wire-netting business? The case arose, it will be remembered, out of the seizure, on the authority of Mr. J. H. Carruthers, the former State Premier of Sydney, without payment of Customs duties, of a consignment of wire-netting imported by the State Government. This brought up the question of the liability of the State to pay duty on goods which they themselves may import. In his judgment, the Chief Justice gave it as his opinion that the State Government had now no concern with the administration of Customs laws, the collection and control of Customs duties having passed to the Commonwealth, the power of Parliament with respect to all matters relating to that department of the Public Service becoming exclusive. For purposes of Customs administration, the State Governments were, therefore, in no better position than private citizens. For these purposes there was one territory only, and all goods imported into that territory were subject to the law of the Commonwealth. The matter, of course, is of great interest as defining the power of the States, and it is perhaps just as well that the question has been raised and thrashed out. It will certainly not tend to increase the influence of the New South Wales Government in its frank attempt to guard what it calls State rights and privileges, and it may be that a good deal of unnecessary propaganda in regard to this will not now be undertaken. The people of Australia, with their eyes wide open, conferred certain powers and privileges upon the Commonwealth, and it is foolish now to call them into question.

Old Age Pensions. Even the most ardent supporters of the old age pensions principle had little idea a few weeks ago that the closing hours of the Federal Parliament would see on the Statute Book a Bill making provision for it. Yet this has happened. Indeed, a good deal of work has been done during the last few days of the sitting. A Bill introduced by the Prime Minister passed through the House in a very

short time. It makes provision for the payment from 1st July, 1909, of pensions to all women at 60 and men at 65 years of age who need it, the only proviso being that the applicant has resided in some part of Australia for twenty-five years, and is capable of managing his or her affairs. The pension will be at the rate of not more than 10s. a week for single persons, widows, and widowers. Pensions will be payable fortnightly, and will be absolutely inalienable. Applicants must not own property of a greater value than £310. A very humane aspect of the Bill is that which makes provision for indigent permanent invalids, which is to come into operation on a date to be fixed by proclamation. Provision is also made for any person above the age of 16 years, who is permanently incapacitated for work, either by accident or general illness, and who is in need, receiving a pension. It is estimated in some quarters that the amount required will be somewhere about £1,500,000 per annum, but some reliable authorities place the amount much lower than that. Of course, after the date when the Federal pensions will commence the payment of old age pensions by Victoria and New South Wales and Queensland will cease. Queensland initiates a pension scheme on the 1st prox. The other States will then be brought into line, and all over Australia the humane conditions in this regard which have obtained in New South Wales and her sister States will be uniform.

Surplus Revenues. In connection with the Old Age Pensions scheme, a matter came up for debate which eventually was bound to crop up, and which also was certain to produce a good deal of opposition when it did make its presence known. This was with reference to the amount of money raised by the Federal Government over and above the proportion to be paid to the States. Up to the present time the States have been receiving not simply the three-fourths of Customs revenue to which by the Constitution they are entitled, but also any unexpended moneys from the one fourth. As the Federal Government has not yet taken over the great works which eventually must come into its hands, it has had a great deal of money to spare, and the States have consequently reaped the benefit. Under the Surplus Revenue Bill, which has just been passed, it will be competent for the Treasurer to retain amounts for certain prospective liabilities such as the Old Age Pensions Scheme. This was almost bound to cause a little feeling in the States, for we have not yet emerged from our State Rights period. It is very patent, however, that if old age pensions are to be paid, the money could not be raised all at once, and what could be wiser and more in accord with good financing than to make provision now for the heavy expenditure that must come in a very little time? Surely, it would

be thought, no one would raise serious objections to this procedure. Some of the States are, however, complaining, and Tasmania's Government is talking seriously of contesting in the Courts the validity of the Surplus Revenue Bill. Tasmania is in the unfortunate position of being governed in the interests of the few. Those who believe in a sound and progressive Liberalism are becoming more numerous every day, but, nevertheless, Tasmania is in the grip of a very lifeless Conservatism. One would have thought that even if any State felt a little the cutting off of any of their funds, they would be delighted at the prospect of the old or indigent in their midst receiving financial assistance. In addition to this, the burden of assisting such would be lifted from State shoulders; but evidently the failure of Tasmania's Government to pay pensions has been due to lack of heart as well as lack of funds. It is clear that the Premier of the island State does not want pensions paid. Nothing more retrograde on his part could be imagined.

The Church and Politics.

One of the finest signs of the time is the growing willingness on the part of church courts to discuss questions of a social character.

This has not been exemplified more strongly than at the recent meetings of the Presbyterian Assembly in Victoria, where a resolution, declaring that the Assembly expressed the opinion that the electoral franchise should be bestowed on the women of Victoria, was freely discussed. Unfortunately, by 24 votes to 20, an amendment to proceed with the next business was carried. Some of those who voted in favour of the amendment stated that they were thoroughly in sympathy with the proposition, but did not think the Assembly was called upon to give a pronouncement on the subject. Nevertheless the mere fact that so important a church assemblage sympathetically discussed the matter, which is becoming an exceedingly lively and healthy question in Victorian politics, is a most encouraging sign of the way in which the church is beginning to realise that one of its finest missions and one of its first duties is to influence political life in the right way. While dealing with the question, the anomalous fact may again be noted that Victoria is the only State which thus places a barrier before half of its adult population. Granting her a vote in the House of Representatives in common with the other women of Australia, Victoria yet keeps her out of her natural rights. Apart altogether from the injustice of this, the monetary loss is tremendous. If the qualifications for voting both for Federal and local Parliaments were uniform, the same set of rolls could be used. As it is at the present time, two sets at great expense have to be prepared. If, however, the churches express themselves clearly and forcefully on the question of woman suffrage, the wrong will soon be righted.

Some of them are slow in rising to a sense of their clear duty with regard to public injustices, but the firmer tone and broader outlook are becoming more apparent every year.

Australians and Loyalty.

If any visitors from the Old Country were present in Australia on Empire Day, and came seized with ideas as to Australia's loyalty being an undependable and variable thing, they must have been considerably distressed to find such an overwhelming mass of evidence against this ridiculous idea. Australia is loyal to its heart's core. It is about time the need for saving this had gone. Empire Day was universally observed. Patriotic speeches were delivered at great gatherings, and the school children almost everywhere held what was practically a great speech day. The tone of the speeches generally left very little to be desired. Last year it was a delightful thing to report that the jingoistic element was very largely absent from the speeches, and this year it was still more so. It was practically non-existent. On the whole, there was a fine ring in the tone of the addresses. The moral qualities in the individual necessary to make up the integrity of the nation were strongly emphasised, and if the children of Australia do not grasp the idea that it is the same qualities which make the nation great as make the individual great, it was not for the lack of telling on Empire Day. The day is becoming a thoroughly Australian institution. It is almost unnecessary to say that the annual commemoration will do a very great deal in building up in the hearts of young Australians a fine conception of the unity of the empire.

The American Fleet.

Preparations are being made on a most extensive scale, both in Melbourne and Sydney, for the reception of the American fleet, which is expected to arrive in Melbourne on the 29th August. Both Federal and State authorities will take a hand in the entertainment of the officers and men. Suggestions as to the entertainment pour in to those in authority. With all the preparation and the desire to do honour to our visitors, it is to be hoped that due regard will be paid to the request made by the Admiral to his own countrymen on the Californian side, that the hospitality extended should exclude intoxicants. Unfortunately, the advice is needed here. There are some whose only ideas of entertainment are to turn such functions as this into drunken orgies. In courtesy to a visitor's request, to say nothing of our own ideas of dignity and right, it is to be hoped that the drinking and prize-fight and gambling section that is desirous of taking some part in entertainment may be suppressed. The occasion is a high one, to be honoured with due dignity.

The Victorian Labour Party's Plea for Gambling.

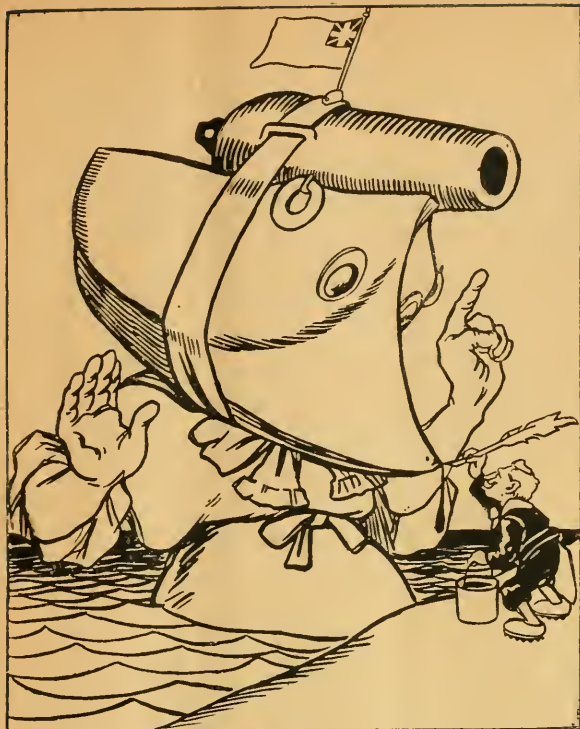
In view of the intense struggle of the last two years against all forms of gambling, the action of the Victorian Labour Party in trying to get some gambling privileges restored to them, is extremely significant. One would almost have imagined that they would not have had the temerity to propose it. Last week, however, a large deputation from the Trades Hall waited upon the Acting Attorney-General (Mr Mackinnon), and pleaded for the restoration of the right to conduct an art union. In the general crusade against gambling the year before last, art unions of course came in for condemnation in common with other forms of gambling, but instead of wiping them out altogether, the law permitted them to be held, provided works of art were raffled, and that the raffling was done in connection with a charitable institution. A similar provision would have been made in the New South Wales Bill, but the Labour Party there bitterly opposed it in order that they might have the right to conduct their annual raffle. It is now a matter of history that the greatest opponents of this great social reform measure in New South Wales were the members of the Labour Party. There are some members of the Victorian Labour Party willing to do anything to further social wrongs by preventing progressive legislation with regard to them. That is bad enough, as their history has proved; but to propose a reversion to an extremely objectionable state of affairs is a condition which very few people expected even the Labour Party in Victoria to advocate. The matter is of Australasian interest, because the Labour Party is everywhere, and the movement against gambling is everywhere also. And the question arises, is the Labour Party to be looked upon as the natural ally of social evils? Surely not. The deputation urged, as one reason why they should be granted a legal right to gambling, that during the last 26 years they had, through this great gamble, distributed about £15,000 to charities. The member who stated this with pride said they would be satisfied if it were arranged that 50 per cent. were to go to charities and 50 per cent. to pay off the debt on the Trades Hall. Seeing that the debt on the Trades Hall is £6000, it is evident that the deputation meant to get from the public, on the "give nothing for something" principle, a sum of over £12,000: over £12,000 because a good deal would go in expenses. Where is the much vaunted strength of the Labour Party if it cannot raise the needed amount by moral means? Another speaker urged that it would be applying funds to a charitable purpose to pay off the debt on the Trades Hall building. Still another urged that if the Attorney-General could not get an alteration of the law to allow the gamble to be held, he might "induce the Cabinet to wink the other eye while the art union is being held." It is pretty certain that if he did, the community would keep both eyes wide open, and see that the law was upheld.

A Strange Inconsistency.

The immorality of these proposals is evident. It is this kind of thing which makes the names of some of the Labour Party stink in the nostrils of Victorians. Standing presumably for that which uplifts, in Victoria, at any rate, they play to the great social evils all the time. If anyone else were to urge certain immoral practices for charitable ends, or a winking of the eye to condone any breach of the law inimical to labour, they would be the first to cry out against it. As it is, they are the first to cry out for a reversion to some of the practices which Victoria expressed abhorrence of only a short time ago. In South Australia, the Labour Party has been the instrument used for curbing gambling; in Victoria and New South Wales it has to be fought as a public menace. Let reformers in other States take warning.

Papuan Labour Crisis.

Papua is enduring all the pains of a new country's birth. One top of the recent difficulties there comes another. The Legislative Council of Papua has passed what it has termed "the encouragement of industry ordinance." It proposes to cultivate habits of industry among the natives by compelling them to work for the Government without pay for a period of one month in every twelve. It is somewhat difficult at the distance to judge the reason for the law. If it be to make the natives understand that they are entitled to serve the State in some way, there is something to be said for it; but even in that case a twelfth of one's income, considered as an equivalent of time, would be a pretty heavy tax to pay. The average Australian would raise a pretty strong objection to such a levy, and would need to be well assured of the claims of the State before he assented to such a slice being taken out of his labour or time or income, in whichever light it was regarded. But the principle strikes one as bad. Why, especially in dealing with natives, should such a proposal be made except as a punishment, in which case an entirely different kind of law would be necessary. The ordinance makes exemptions in the case of mission employés, of natives who are carrying on cultivation to an extent to satisfy the powers, and of others who are granted exemptions. Mr. Staniforth Smith has protested against the ordinance on the grounds that no man should be forced to labour for the benefit of another, whether receiving wages or not, unless as a punishment for the breaking of laws. The ordinance will need Federal approval before becoming law, and it is likely to be modified considerably, even if it passes muster at all. Australia has been exceedingly unfortunate in her dealings with native races, and this very fact should make the Government pause before it countenances anything that even savours of harshness.



Pasquino.]

[Turin.]

The Imperial Gramophone and the British Navy.

ENGLAND: "No, no, my little William, you are not to quarrel with me in your private correspondence."



Nebelspalter.]

[Zurich.]

War in Sight.

TURKEY (to Russia in Asia-Minor): "Nonsense! Only a kick-up for fun."



International Syndicate.]

[Baltimore.]

Visit of the American Fleet.

MISS AUSTRALIA: "I never was so flustered in my life! I'll have to primp up for the occasion."



Hindi Punch.]

[Bombay.]

The Transvaal "Bore."

JOHN BULL (to Mr. Gandhi, the Leader of the Indians in the Transvaal): "Don't be afraid, my boy! With me at your back, Brother Boer will have to think twice before molesting you!"

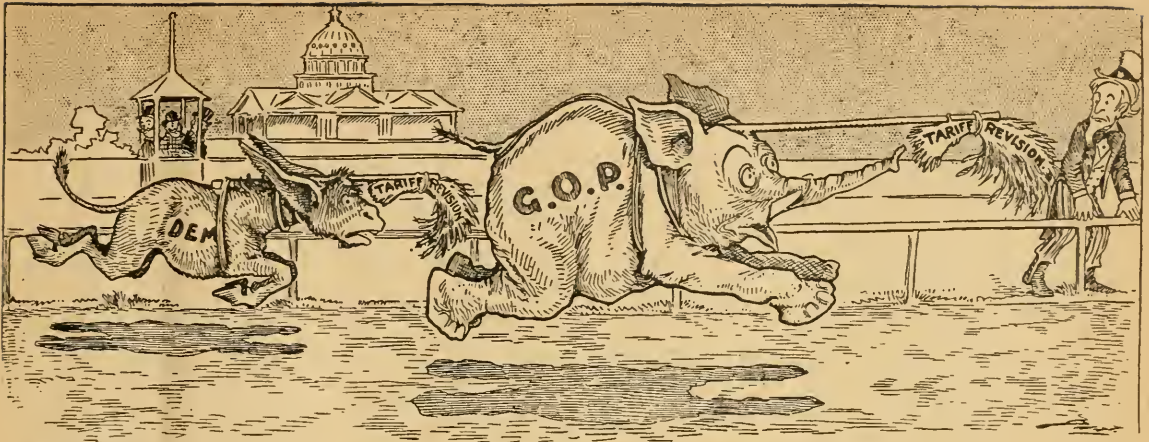


Photograph by

[Reginald Haines.]

IN MEMORIAM: SIR HENRY CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN.

Born in Glasgow, 1836; sat in Parliament for forty years; and died at 10, Downing Street, on April 22nd, 1908.



[Minneapolis Journal.]

Too much of the Tariff in America.

LONDON, May 1st, 1908.

The Death of C.-B.

The resignation of the Premiership was speedily followed by the death of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. He passed peacefully away on the morning of Wednesday, April 22nd, in his seventy-second year. The cause of death was heart failure. The *causa causans* of his malady was heartbreak. He never really was himself after his wife's death. Mr. Gladstone always used to say that he could not have remained in public life if Mrs. Gladstone had died. It is to be hoped that Mrs. Asquith will take good care of her health.

The King.

Mr. Asquith went to Biarritz to fix up his Cabinet with the King. The absence of the Monarch at such a crisis has been much commented on. It could only be justified, as some have tried to justify it, by the plea of ill-health. But is the King

an invalid? If so, the fact is not generally known. Invalid or not, he seems to have been a negligible quantity last month. Monarchs, like landlords, should avoid advertising their absenteeism. His Majesty is now visiting his daughter in Norway, after paying visits at Copenhagen and Stockholm. A correspondent calls attention to the fact that the North Sea Agreement is said in some papers to have been negotiated or initiated by the King and Sir Charles Hardinge. In the old days it was considered necessary that a Cabinet Minister should always be in

attendance at Balmoral. Now, when the King runs loose round Europe, the presence of a Cabinet Minister is dispensed with. Why is this? Are Monarchy and the Cabinet drifting apart?

The New Government.

Mr. Asquith lost no time in reconstituting his Cabinet. He spared Lord Ripon and Sir H. H. Fowler, made End-'em-or Mend-'em honest



[Westminster Gazette.]

The Dying Chief.

Handing the sword to his successor.

John, Lord Morley of Blackburn—the place where he was born—left Mr. Herbert Gladstone undisturbed, but replaced Lord Elgin by Lord Crewe at the Colonial Office, and Lord Tweedmouth by Mr. McKenna at the Admiralty, whom he wished at first to make Chancellor of the Exchequer—a post which by universal consent is now filled by Mr. Lloyd-George. Mr. Winston Churchill became President of the Board of Trade, and Mr. Runciman Minister of Education. Lord Lucas, the bright young son of the late Auberon Herbert, succeeded Lord Portsmouth as Under-Secretary for War. Mr. Masterman became John Burns' lieutenant at the Local Government Board. Mr. Macnamara succeeded Mr. Robertson—promoted

nationalists, I thought, and still think, it would have been wiser to have carried on until the end of the Session without reconstructing the Ministry. It did not seem a very judicious policy to invite half-a-dozen constituencies all over the country to advertise to the world that they had repented or half-repented of the vote which they gave in 1906. There was no need to make any change, excepting the natural anxiety of Mr. Winston Churchill to occupy a seat in the Cabinet. If Mr. Churchill had waited a few months, the new Premier could have carried on with the old Cabinet until the end of the Session. He decided otherwise. The immediate result has been that his new Ministry starts with the loss of a seat in North-West Man-



Photograph by

[Reginald Haines.]

Mr. Winston Churchill.

Board of Trade.



Photograph by

[Elliott and Fry.]

Mr. Reginald McKenna.

Admiralty.



Photograph by

[Bacon and Sons.]

Mr. Runciman, M.P.

Board of Education.

MEMBERS OF THE NEW CABINET.

to the peerage—as Secretary of the Admiralty, and Colonel Seely took over Mr. Churchill's place at the Colonial Office. On the whole the new Cabinet has met with general approval. It is still an elderly Ministry. But Mr. Lloyd-George, Mr. Churchill, Mr. McKenna, Mr. Runciman and Lord Crewe, all young men, have all been promoted.

The Government
and
the Country.

Mr. Asquith, having been called to succeed Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, decided against the more prudent policy which I sug-

gested in the last number of the REVIEW. In view of the dead set made against the Ministerialists by the opponents of the Licensing Bill and by the denomi-

chester and a heavy reduction of the Liberal majority in every seat which has been contested. It is magnificent, but is it good business?

Ministers Dropped
and
Half-dropped.

Lord Elgin, Lord Portsmouth and Mr. Lough were dropped for the Ministry altogether. Sir H. H. Fowler, Mr. Morley and Mr.

Robertson were relegated to that half-way house to heaven, the House of Lords. These changes necessitated elections for Wolverhampton, Dundee and Montrose Burghs. The promotion of Mr. Churchill and Mr. Runciman necessitated elections in Manchester and Dewsbury. Death caused vacancies in Kincardineshire and Stirling. In all

these constituencies, which have polled before the end of April, the result proves that the Liberal floodtide of 1906 has receded far below the high-water mark of last election. This may be due to the swing of the pendulum, or it may be the revolt of the middle-classes, or it may be the combined hostility

zealous. He only needed three hours' sleep in the twenty-four, and during all the other twenty-one he was constantly "on the go." He was, of course, absurdly bitten with all the worst heresies of his party; he was a wild Protectionist and a thorough Jingo. But he was a much more



Photograph by

[Elliott and Fry.]

Mr. McKinnon Wood.

Secretary to the Board of Education.



Photograph by

[Elliott and Fry.]

Mr. C. F. G. Masterman.

Secretary to the Local Government Board.



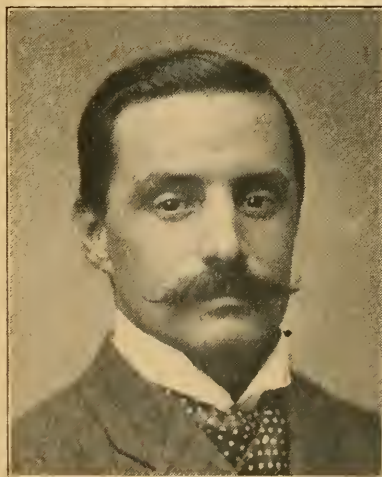
Photograph by

[Hughes and Mullins.]

Colonel Seely.

Under-Secretary for the Colonies.

of publicans, parsons, and suffragettes. Explain it as we may, the fact is there. It is not a pleasant fact to contemplate. And its reiterated assertion will make the House of Lords more than ever master of the situation.



Photograph by

[Elliott and Fry.]

Mr. C. E. Hobhouse.

Secretary to the Treasury.



Photograph by

[Elliott and Fry.]

Mr. F. Dyke Acland.

Secretary to the War Office.

Howard Vincent.

The death of Sir Howard

Vincent not merely created a vacancy in Sheffield, which the Liberals did not attempt to fill, it removed from the Parliamentary arena one who, but for a few slight defects, would have been a really great man. No one was more industrious, so well informed, so

able man than nine-tenths of his party. I first made his acquaintance when I was writing the "Maiden Tribute," and although no Puritan, he helped me much. He was much disappointed that he had not been selected as Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs in 1886, but Lord

Salisbury had no use for Protectionists in his own department. He volunteered to serve in South Africa, but he could not pass the doctor, so he went out as a spectator. He travelled much, and knew many languages, including Russian. M. Pobiedonostzeff was

much puzzled by Sir Howard Vincent when he met him in St. Petersburg. "He says he is a policeman and a Member of Parliament. What strange kind of man is he?" he asked, perplexed as to how to place his visitor. In the House of Commons his "Yah, yah" was famous for its audibility and its persistence. Now he is gone. Ah, me! how fast they are going. Like the leaves in autumn, the veterans fall on every side.

The Licensing Bill.

The House of Commons has been debating the Licensing Bill, which the Archbishop of Canterbury declared was true and just. He defended the time-limit principle. There is a general belief that the opposition to the Bill is subsiding. But the deciding factor is not the House of Commons. Until the Bill reaches the House of Lords no one can form a trustworthy estimate of its chances. There is a movement in certain quarters in favour of buying out the brewers' interests by using Government three per cent. stock in exchange for four per cent. brewery debentures, the Treasury recouping itself by five per cent. from the sum paid for compensation for the house to which the licence

is attached. But no compromise of that kind will even be discussed until the Lords and Commons come to a deadlock. The difficulty about the clubs has not yet been solved. The fundamental fault of all restrictive temperance legislation is that it is purely negative. It is like the Ten Commandments—all "Thou shalt not." Mankind cannot be saved by negatives. The need of human beings for social intercourse is one of the primal wants of the race. To shut up public-houses without providing substitutes where people can meet and talk and smoke and eat and drink, as they do in French cafés or German beer-gardens, is to adopt a policy which will provoke a disastrous reaction. *Naturam expellas furca, tamen usque recurret.*

The Education Lull.

Mr. McKenna's Education Bill is practically hung up. All the talk is of a compromise. The whole question is in abeyance. The fiery disputants have lost their breath, and until they regain it no one can imagine what will be done. Mr. Runciman is in favour of compromise. Everybody is in favour of compromise. But so far as can be ascertained, everybody's idea of compromise is that the other body shall give up something which he regards as fundamental. The only thing that is quite clear is that both the disputants are agreed to defeat the secular solution, which, therefore, for the time, is out of court. But it is equally clear we shall have to come to the secular solution before long if the rival denominationalists do not come to terms. Free Church undenominationalism is as denominational to the Roman, the Anglican, and the Jew as the Catholic Catechism is to the Protestant.

The New Liberal Policy.

Last month brought us a new Ministry. The last day of last month brought us the new Liberal policy. Strangely enough, the momentous declaration did not come from any of the Ministers. It was made by Sir John Brunner, speaking as Chairman of the Liberal Party that met on April 30th in the Reform Club, to pass a resolution of confidence in the new Premier. Sir John Brunner said:—

As a man of business, I desire to tender one piece of hard, practical advice to the Government. That advice is to give up that part of the policy of the Manchester school which is called the *laissez-faire* policy. The Manchester school sixty years ago said of trade that the best thing that could be done for trade was to let it alone. (A Voice: "Hear, hear.") Of this one thing I am convinced, that the Tory party, whether their methods be good or bad—I believe them to be bad—have absolutely convinced the mercantile community that they mean to make a big effort for the benefit of trade when they come into power. I ask the Government to



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The Cabinet Cherubs.

(After Reynolds.)

adopt a Liberal trade policy—a sound and wholesome and sane trade policy. I ask it for the reason that, knowing my fellows in trade in England, I am convinced that when bad times come they will accept the offer from the other side if we make none.

It is said that a few cheers greeted the last sentence of the chairman, and were succeeded by a low buzz of conversation, which lasted for some minutes. Which is not surprising. For Sir John Brunner had declared the new policy of the new Ministry.

What It Means.

The cryptic utterance of Sir John Brunner foreshadows the definite abandonment of the old negative policy of *laissez-faire* and the adoption of the new and more positive policy of the future. So far from being an advance in the direction of Protection it is the declaration of active and aggressive war against that antiquated and suicidal policy. Protection, however disguised, is an attempt to hamper the liberty of the individual citizen by imposing fiscal penalties upon his buying in the cheapest market. Protection is Restriction. The Liberal trade policy which Sir John Brunner has proclaimed on behalf of the Ministry is a policy of Emancipation. Instead of proposing to help trade by building up fiscal barriers intended to restrict within artificial limits the interchange of commodities, it seeks to break down artificial barriers, to remove obstacles which exist in restraint of trade, and to free industry from the burdens arising from ignorance, prejudice, monopolies, and vested interests. The *laissez-faire* doctrine of the old Manchester school was, like the Reformation, a violent and natural protest against the abuses of the old system, which had become intolerable. The State had interfered with trade so foolishly and with such ruinous consequences, for purposes of artificially bolstering-up class interests, that it was not to be wondered at that business men cried out in despair, "For Heaven's sake leave us alone." For two generations the *laissez-faire* policy has worked very well. But population has doubled, rivals are pressing us hard, the State has become more and more the representative of the whole people, and the old distrust of the State born of Protection has given place to a realisation of the intelligent use which can be made of the machinery of the State for freeing, inspiring, helping, and enlightening private enterprise. Hence the new trade policy which Sir John Brunner proclaimed and upon which Mr. Lloyd-George and Mr. Winston Churchill are proposing to act.

The Key to the New Policy.

Mr. Lloyd-George had foreshadowed Sir John Brunner's declaration in a speech addressed to a Free Trade meeting in the Queen's Hall, which almost moved the *Spectator* to tears. The key to the new policy is to be found in Section 24 of his Patents Act, the provisions of which have been very strangely overlooked. They embody a principle which is capable of such a wide extension that it is marvellous it was allowed to pass unchallenged by the House of Lords. It is, however, with consent of King, Lords and Commons, now inscribed on the Statute Book.

The Patent Law of 1907.

The Conservatives state that the provision of the Patent Law of 1907 as to patents respecting inventions not worked in this country is a novel protective measure contrary to Free Trade. This is not the case. It is merely a simplification of the old law. It removes the procedure for the revocation of a patent on certain grounds from the Privy Council Court, thereby much simplifying it. When the power of the Crown to grant monopolies was restricted by the Statute of Monopolies, 21 Jas. 1. c. 3, a proviso was inserted permitting the grant of a monopoly, Section 6, "for the term of 14 years or under," "of the sole working or making of any manner of new manufactures within this realm." The Statute did not authorise the grant of a patent for a thing not manufactured *within this realm*. Hence the new Patent Law merely simplified the procedure for insisting on such manufacture, or in default revoking the patent. A patent is a monopoly, and the essential principle of the first part of the Patents Act is to insist that monopolists must pay the price of their monopoly—or lose it.

The Revolutionary Innovation.

It is in the second section (24) of the new Act that the revolutionary innovation is to be found. The first section merely provides for enforcing the old conditions. The second section went much further. It introduced a new principle. It authorised the revocation of the patent if the terms of sale for the use of that patent were in undue restraint of trade. The exact terms of the clause are as follows:—

24.—(1) It shall not be lawful in any contract made after the passing of this Act in relation to the sale or lease of, or licence to use or work any article or process protected by a patent to insert a condition the effect of which will be—

(a) to prohibit or restrict the purchaser, lessee, or licensee from using any article or class of articles, whether patented or not, or any patented process, supplied

or owned by any person other than the seller, lessor, or licensor, or his nominees; or

(b) to require the purchaser, lessee, or licensee to acquire from the seller, lessor, or licensor, or his nominees, any article or class of articles not protected by the patent; and any such condition shall be null and void, as being in restraint of trade and contrary to public policy.

* * * *

(4) The insertion by the patentee in a contract made after the passing of this Act of any condition which by virtue of this section is null and void shall be available as a defence to an action for infringement of the patent to which the contract relates brought while that contract is in force.

As a patent which can be infringed with impunity is, to all intents and purposes, a dead patent, this section cancels patents whose owners use them to enforce conditions in restraint of trade and contrary to public policy. The full significance of this provision has not yet begun to dawn upon the public mind.

What this Implies.

The principle here laid down asserts the right of the State to revoke a patent, that is to say, to confiscate the monopoly-right of the patentee to a property created by his own brain, if he abuses that right by insisting upon terms of sale which are prejudicial to trade and contrary to public policy. If it is just—and the House of Lords, by enacting this law, has declared that it is both just and expedient—to confiscate monopoly rights granted to brain-created property when they are used to the detriment of the public interest, how much more just and expedient is it to confiscate monopoly rights in land and other property originally granted by the State when such land or real estate is not being used for the advantage of the public? This Clause 24 of the Patents Act is a death-knell to vested interests which set themselves in the way of reform. It is a key to the new policy by which the new Ministry will combat the policy of Restriction and Protection, and open up to our people broader and freer avenues to prosperity.

The Railways and the Fox Covers.

If this principle had been recognised when the railway system was in its infancy, noble Lords would not have been allowed, by virtue of their property rights in fox covers, to compel railway builders to make long detours in order to link together two centres of industry. Neither would railway companies have been compelled to pay through the nose for permission to increase enormously the value of vast estates whose owners levied blackmail for conceding as a privilege what the community ought to have received as a right. The ownership of land is a natural monopoly.

If in future it is to be liable to revocation on the principle which is to be applied to patents, we begin to see vistas of hope in many directions.

The Principles of

the New Policy:

(1) Peace.

The first principle of the new Trade policy is that of Peace.

Nothing that was said by Mr. Lloyd-George at Manchester aroused a more enthusiastic response than the passage of lofty eloquence in which he referred to the connection between Free Trade and Peace. Mr. Lloyd-George said:—

Free trade is slowly, but surely, clearing a path through the dense and dark thicket of armaments to the sunny land of brotherhood among nations. (Cheers.) We buy hugely from nations, we sell largely to nations, we fetch here, we carry there, and we traffic everywhere. It is their interest to be on good terms with us; it is our interest to be on good terms with them. (Cheers.) Our trade and our commerce are established through the weaving of the silken strands of peace to bind nations to us in the bonds of commercial fraternity; and let me tell you this, the day will come when the nation that lifts up the sword against a nation will be put in the same felon category as the man who strikes his brother in anger. (Loud and continued cheering.) I know not how many generations—it may be centuries—will pass before the swords are beaten into ploughshares and the spears into pruning hooks; but of this I feel assured, that, when that day dawns, it will be reckoned as one of the greatest and noblest achievements in the wonderful story of the human race that the men and women who dwelt in this little island, standing alone against the world, triumphantly defended the path along which humanity marched into the realms in which the Prince of Peace reigneth for ever and ever.

Tariff Reform means Tariff war, and the mere threat of Protection is already causing the thundercloud of war to loom darkly on the horizon of the future.

(2) Hospitality.

To promote peace among the nations, Prince von Bülow once said to me, the most practical way is to promote international hospitality.

Get the peoples to know each other, then there will be less danger of quarrels between their governments. The new policy, I take it, will democratise international hospitality. As kings entertain kings and princes visit princes, so the democratic governments of the future will systematically cultivate international visits. This year Britain is to receive a multitude of distinguished guests. The President of the French Republic is coming to the Exhibition, and in his train will come at intervals during the summer the best representatives of France. This month the burgomasters of South Germany will return the visit paid them by the British mayors last year, and a hundred pastors and priests from the Fatherland will be the guests of the Churches—Established, Free, and Roman—of Great Britain. At midsummer the Universal Peace Congress will meet in London. In July the picked representatives of the athletes of twenty-three nations will compete in the Olympic

games. Later in the year an International Conference of great Naval Powers is summoned to consider the laws of naval war. It will never do to allow all these distinguished visitors to come to our shores without something being done to show every one of them that they are the guests of the nation. The new Government will be given to hospitality. Nor should we handicap our welcome by constantly sending round the hat. I take it that a Peace Budget for international hospitality need not cost more than one of the two torpedo-destroyers cut in two in last month's manœuvres. But how much more efficacious it would be than a dozen destroyers in averting war!

(3) Industrial
Concord.

Nothing is so fatal to prosperity as industrial war. The policy of promoting industrial concord by conciliation and arbitration, which Mr.

Lloyd-George began so brilliantly in the settlement of the railway dispute, will be taken up and carried further. Mr. Winston Churchill has endeavoured to compose the dispute in the shipbuilding trade. Whether he succeeds or fails, it will be regarded in the future as one of the first duties of the Liberal Government to avert industrial war. Whether this will lead in the future to the passing of a compulsory Arbitration Act, as New Zealand has done, no one can at present say. But the promotion of voluntary arbitration and the appointment of Boards of Conciliation are among the leading objects of the new Liberal policy.

(4) Technical
and
Commercial Education.

The basis of the industrial success of Germany and of Switzerland is the sound education of their people. Education, which has come to stink in the nostrils of the citizen as a mere wrangle between Church and Chapel, will be rescued from the arena of polemics and restored to its proper place as the foundation of our future industrial triumphs. Education must be made more practical, more thorough. Ministers will in future set forth before the nation every year clear popular expositions of the various ways in which the foreigner has better appliances, better systems for educating the youth of the nation. The motto of the Education Department will be, "As good as the best and a little better." All nonsense about our natural superiority will be thrown to the winds. We have fallen behind our neighbours. We are not going to be ashamed of learning from the foreigner. Every Minister will recognise it to be his duty to see that in every department of Education Old England is at least up to the level of the most advanced nation on earth.

(5) The Revival
of
Agriculture.

The new trade policy recognises that agriculture is the basis of our national welfare. Here, again, we shall go to school to the foreigner.

We shall send to the French to teach us the marvellous yield of intensive horticulture; to Denmark to show us how to revolutionise our rural industries; and to America to learn what can be done by the application of science and machinery to agriculture. Instead of sheltering ourselves like cowards behind a tariff wall to keep out the imports of abler men than ourselves, we shall set ourselves to learn their secret and profit by their experience. The Government will become the great missionary of advanced agriculture. It will reform its Ministry of Agriculture and make its Central Office the Intelligence Department of all the cultivators of England. It will foster the formation of agricultural banks, develop co-operation in all its branches, and remove every obstacle that stands between the producer in the fields and the consumer in the towns.

(6) The Improvement
of the
National Physique.

The ultimate asset of the Empire is the individual man and the individual woman. To enable us to hold our own in the great industrial race, we must breed better children, nurse them with better milk, look after their health, see that they have fresh air and plenty of playgrounds, and house them in homes in which rich men would not be ashamed to kennel their dogs. The breeding and the feeding and the physical development of the children lie at the root of our national prosperity. The new policy recognises that we are training for a great international race. To give us any chance we must prevent our children stunting their growth with cigarettes, and provide for our youth places of social resort where they would not be urged every hour to soak their brains in beer for the good of the house.

(7) Railway Reform.

The new policy may or may not ultimately come to railway nationalisation, although we might with advantage try the experiment at once in Ireland. But it will lose no opportunity of using all the vast powers of influence and authority of the State in order to induce the railways to afford British traders all the advantages which they have a right to demand. At present complaints are heard on all sides that railway rates operate as a positive preferential tariff for the foreign importer. The new Government is against Preference. It is for fair play all round. It will oppose the waste of ruinous competition, and check the waste of the unused assets. If French inten-

sive gardeners or Swiss or Chinamen were to be given the million acres of land on railway embankments, on which the stable manure of the towns could be dumped without cartage, and from which the crops could be loaded direct on to the trucks, how long would it be before the yield of this now barren land would be worth millions a year? We do not want to import the foreigner, but we do want to give our own countryman a chance of using the foreigner's methods to make a good living in his own country.

(8) *The Utilisation of the Canals.* Our canals are the by-word of civilisation. They are a standing and often a stagnant disgrace to the country. Germany and France,

to say nothing of Holland, have made the development of the inland waterway one of the great objects of the national government. We have left everything to drift to wreck and ruin. Here, at least, there is a sphere in which it is time we made an end of *laissez-faire*. A canal system can no more be left to spasmodic local effort than the main drainage system of London could have been carried out by the vestries.

(9) *The Utilisation of Waste Labour.* One of the most arduous and immediately pressing duties before the new Government is the utilisation of the waste labour of the nation. The problem of unemployment is too often treated as if it were a mere question of humanity. It is an economic problem of the first importance for the State. Every two-legged white man ought to be a wealth-producing machine. Every four-legged horse is recognised as an asset in the na-

tional wealth. When men become unemployed they eat their heads off at the cost of the community. What Mrs. Barnett so well described as the restoration of the able-bodied individual to economic efficiency is a task to be taken in hand in earnest. The manufacture of tramps and vagrants owing to lack of efficient labour registries must be checked. Means must be provided for distributing labour from congested districts where there are two men after one man's job, to other places where there are two jobs seeking one man. Emigration on a rational scientific system should be taken in hand. These are but a few points of the new policy which we expect to see carried out by the new Government.

Brains!

The essence of the whole new policy is that the Government, instead of concentrating its attention upon armies and navies, will endeavour to make itself the Intelligence Department for the nation in the great industrial campaign which it is now waging in a more or less haphazard, happy-go-lucky fashion. It will endeavour to pool all the ripest lessons of the experience of other nations and render them instantly accessible for the information and inspiration of its own citizens. At present, what is everybody's business is nobody's business. The shrinkage of the world has made us all neighbours one of another, and rivals one of another. We can no longer afford to dispense with the advantage of a central brain. And the great objective of the new policy is to develop the grey matter of the brain of the State and to render possible the co-ordination and co-operation of all its members.



Photograph by]

[Lafayette, Dublin.

Queen's College, Belfast: Proposed New University for the North of Ireland under Mr. Birrell's Bill.



Exclusive News Agency.]

The Tsar's Successor.

Promoted from Babyhood to Boyhood.

The Visit
of
German Pastors
and
Priests.

The great international festival in London this month will be the opening of the Franco-British Exhibition. But the most significant and the most hopeful sign of pro-

gress towards international peace is the approaching visit of 150 German pastors and priests to London on the invitation of the Joint Committee of the Christian Churches of Great Britain. Never before in the history of mankind have the Anglican, Roman, Evangelical, and Unitarian Churches of Britain formed themselves into a corporate unity for any purpose whatever. Certainly they have never before acted as a unit for promoting peace and good-will between the nations. The late Prime Minister, who was warmly interested in the enterprise, told Mr. J. Allen Baker, M.P., to whom the honour of this initiative is due:—

It is a beautiful idea and most fitting that our Churches, that profess to stand for Peace and Good-will, should take the lead in such a movement. I am afraid they have already lagged rather

far behind. Certainly, if able at the time of such visit, I should be prepared to preside or speak at one of your principal meetings.

C.-B. recommended the Albert Hall, in which he said he did not find it difficult to make yourself heard if you speak steadily without unduly raising your voice, but always addressing one particular point in the hall.

Our
National Duty.

C.-B. is not able to fulfil his promise, which passes as a pious inheritance to Mr. Asquith. It is meet and necessary that so auspicious a reunion of Christendom in the sacred cause of peace should be received with every demonstration of national approval. The King, who will be fresh from the reception of President Fallières, will not withhold from the German priests and pastors the cordial reception which he extended to the German burgomasters. With the Franco-British Exhibition in full swing, even Sir F. Bertie himself could not pretend that royal courtesy to the distinguished representatives of the German Churches could be misunderstood in France. There are about 150 Germans coming—100 Lutherans, 20 Nonconforming Protestants, and 30 Roman Catholics. They will be provided for, for the most part, by private hospitality. They will visit Cambridge, Windsor, the Franco-British Exhibition, the Houses of Parliament, the Bible House, the Tower, etc. They will occupy sixty pulpits in London, and they will be entertained by the Lord Mayor, the Bishop of London, the Marquis of Northampton, and the Mayor of Southampton. Everything will be done to make them understand that between our kindred peoples there is a kinsman's spirit, and that English Christendom wishes for nothing so much as to clasp hands of friendship with German Christendom in a great league of peace.

A Great
Racial Reconciliation.

Lord Grey is to be heartily congratulated upon the magnificent response which Canada has made to the suggestion that the ter-centenary of the landing of Montcalm should be celebrated by a great act of racial reconciliation. The commemoration of the ter-centenary of the founding of the Canadian Colonies will take place in July. The Prince of Wales will cross the Atlantic to take part in the celebrations which will proclaim to the whole world the final extinction of the old-time rivalry between the French who founded Canada and the British who conquered it. The iron-clads of Britain, France, and the United States will

be mustered in the St. Lawrence, and representatives from all the Colonies under the Union Jack will attest the unity of spirit that animates the citizens of our ocean-sundered Empire. It will be a magnificent object-lesson in the art of conciliating rival races by uniting them on the common basis of justice and liberty. The Canadians have subscribed £60,000 to the commemoration fund. It is proposed that all parts of the Empire should help to raise the sum needed to purchase the Heights of Abraham, and to present that famous historic site to the people of Canada as a National Park. A meeting is to be held at the Mansion House on May 15th, when the movement will be formally launched. Meanwhile those who desire to contribute or to collect small sums from school children should address Lord Midleton, who is the Chairman of the Fund.

The great charm about English Christmas Weather for weather lies in its unexpectedness.

April Showers. But it is possible to have too much of a good thing, and last month, which presented us with blinding snowstorms in place of April showers, passed the limit. When in mid-April snow-ploughs have to be used to extricate trains

in the most southern English counties, when the snow lies four feet deep in the New Forest a week after Easter, and when blizzards rage over sea and land at a time when, according to the Almanac, we should prepare to go a-Maying, even the inveterate optimist feels disposed to lodge a protest with the Clerk of the Weather. The snowstorms have been followed by disastrous floods in the Thames valley and elsewhere. Our only consolation lies in remembering that last year a summerlike Easter was followed by the most churlish and sunless of summers. This Christmaslike Easter may be followed by an ideal May and June. The only thing quite certain about English weather is that it is always the unexpected which will happen, and to-day is as fine and warm as midsummer.

A Black Month for the Navy.

April brought with it a run of disasters which cost the British Navy as heavy casualties as many a sea-fight. We lost one second-class cruiser and two destroyers. The destroyers were cut in two during the execution of night manœuvres. The *Tiger*, on a dark and stormy night, torpedoed the *Berwick*, off the Isle of Wight, announced the fact by a rocket, and then tried



Our New Naval Base at Rosyth as it will appear when completed.

From a sketch by the special artist of the "Illustrated London News."

to pass the bows of the *Berwick* without making sufficient allowance for the fact that she had only been struck by a dummy torpedo. The *Berwick* cut her in two, and she went to the bottom, carrying with her thirty-six brave men. Later in the month the destroyer *Gala*, in a night attack off Harwich, torpedoed the scout *Attentive*, and was then cut in two, just like the *Tiger*, when attempting to cross the bows of the ship she had torpedoed. On this occasion fortunately only one life was lost. The *Attentive* then struck another destroyer, the *Ribble*, but fortunately without sinking her. Night manoeuvres with lights out, with ships racing at 25 miles an hour in rough sea, is no picnic, but without such practice in time of peace the crews would not be able to face the risks of war. The third accident was due to the snow-storm. As the second-class cruiser *Gladiator* was returning to Portsmouth after one of the outings which form part of the daily duties of the Spithead fleet, she

was rammed by the American liner *St. Paul* with 900 passengers and crew on board. Neither vessel was going at high speed, but the *Gladiator* was cut open so badly that she filled with water and turned over. Fortunately she kept afloat long enough to run to within 500 yards of the shore. All her crew of 260 men, with the exception of about 27, were saved. No lives were lost on the *St. Paul*, which suffered no damage except a hole near her bows. The discipline of the crew was perfect. The crew sang "The Sons of the Sea," a doggerel sea song, as they stood in line waiting for death. To this list of accidents we have to add the bursting of a tube in the boiler of the battleship *Britannia*, by which five men were severely scalded; an explosion on a German warship, which cost several lives, and an explosion on the Japanese cruiser *Matsushima*, by which 170 lives were sacrificed.



Photograph by

[Gilham, Pretoria.]

The Hope of the Farmer in South Africa.

THREE MINISTERS OF AGRICULTURE:

General De Wet (Orange River Colony), Mr. W. A. Deane (Natal), and General Botha (Transvaal).

C.-B.: IN MEMORIAM.

By W. T. STEAD.

IN the midst of the universal lament of the nations over the late Premier it would be presumptuous to attempt to express the love and the gratitude and the devotion which all sorts and conditions of men and women have for the last month been endeavouring to utter round the deathbed of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. Many who cursed him living have praised him dead. For him dying has been a veritable apotheosis.

Instead of trying to say what many are saying and all are feeling, I will confine myself to a few personal reminiscences of C.-B. I first came into touch with him twenty-eight years ago, when he was one of the very first candidates at the General Election of 1880 to recognise the usefulness of my "Electors' Guide." It was practically my first political venture—a halfpenny broadsheet published at the *Northern Echo* Office, Darlington, and to this day I remember the exultation with which I received the order of a copy for every elector in Stirling. We sold nearly 400,000 before the election was over, but C.-B.'s order for 4,000, coming first, gave me more joy than all that followed. I did not meet him until four years after, when I interviewed him on his appointment as Irish Secretary. I do not remember anything beyond his simplicity, his good humour, and a certain indifference to the dangers and difficulties of his new office, which impressed me much. These were early, faraway times, when no one ventured to predict that C.-B. would die a Prime Minister. The nearest approach to a forecast was Mr. Balfour's reply in the later eighties to my remark that "Campbell-Bannerman was our W. H. Smith." "Yes, but a very superior W. H. Smith." Mr. Balfour in these later years so often failed to do justice to C.-B. as leader of the Opposition, that I am glad to remember he was one of the first to recognise his great qualities.

It was not till the Boer War broke out that I really came to heart grips with C.-B. It was when the anguish of that great crime tore the heartstrings of many of us beyond all bearing that I called upon C.-B. and for an hour poured out upon him and the official Liberals whom he led the surcharged vials of wrath. He was very patient, I remember, and listened to my passionate prophesings of judgment to come with the utmost kindness and sympathy. I kept no record of that conversation. But I remember assuring him with absolute confidence that it was by his attitude on that supreme moral issue he would be judged. If he failed in this crisis it was not to him but to another would be given the task of saving England from threatening doom. Presumptuous, no doubt, but while I had kept silence the fire burned, and I spoke in the mood and in the phrase of the prophets of Israel. C.-B. did not resent it as most men would have done, for I used great plainness of speech towards him. It was some time before

his immortal phrase damning the policy of farm-burning as "methods of barbarism" had revealed his sterling quality. Our souls longed for some strong clear word from the Liberal chiefs, and until that utterance we had longed in vain. But I was conscious of his entire sympathy, and from that interview began a friendship which lasted down to the end.

Very different was our next meeting. The war was over. I had just returned from South Africa. I was the bearer of good news. "Sir Henry," I exclaimed, "of one thing you may feel quite sure. You will have no trouble whatever in South Africa." I well remember the amazed incredulity with which Lord Spencer received that assurance. "No trouble at all," I repeated to C.-B., "for your phrase 'Methods of Barbarism' has saved South Africa for the Empire. The Boers have never forgotten that. The man who said that then they will trust now." A comfortable smile lit up C.-B.'s face as he replied, "I am very glad to hear it—very glad. I was much abused at the time for the phrase, but I never withdrew it, much as I was pressed to do so. It was a good phrase. It imputed no barbarism to our troops, many of whom hated the work they were engaged in, but it was the method of devastation I condemned. I am glad to hear that it has done good." "It is the best Imperial asset the war has left us in South Africa," I replied.

It was about eighteen months before the General Election I entered his room. "Do you know, Sir Henry," I said, "that whenever the dissolution comes you will have a majority of more than a hundred over both Unionists and Home Rulers combined?" "No," said he, "that I do not know. I do know that we shall have a majority. But such a majority as you speak of—no. It may be, but I think it improbable."

"It is not improbable," I retorted, "it is certain. I have cyphered it all out on the figures supplied by the bye-elections. And I will send you a list of all the seats you will win, if the General Election goes as the byes have gone. And the longer Mr. Balfour holds on, the larger your majority will be."

I did, and it was so.

Prophecy may be the most gratuitous form of human folly: but when a prophet has hit the bull's-eye twice running, he may be excused for recalling how history has justified his forecast.

I remember well another occasion when I submitted to him a proof of the extracts from his speeches which I had strung together as material for a pamphlet on the Liberal programme. When he returned them he said, with the naïve modesty which was so great a charm of his, "I am really very much obliged to you. I feel quite pleased with myself. Reading over those bits I was quite surprised to find I had made such good speeches." It was at that interview I remember him emphatically repudiating the phrase that referred to

the French as our traditional enemy. "You can say that," he said; "I cannot. The French were your enemies, they never were ours. The French were always the allies of the Scots."

After he became Prime Minister I saw him for the first time in his room in the House of Commons about the voting of a definite sum every year for the purposes of international hospitality and peace propaganda. He was rather tired, but full of sympathy and encouragement. "The idea is right—quite right," he said. "Yes. I agree with it entirely." "Do you authorise me to say so?" I replied. "I do," he said. "And I thank you very much for bringing the matter before me. You keep us up to our work"—an injunction I have tried to obey.

As I was leaving I said, "I do not want to be under any misapprehension about this Peace Budget of decimal point one per cent. You are quite sure you are 'on' it?" "Yes, I am," said he, with a hearty handgrasp.

When I saw him later in the year he said that he had brought it before the Cabinet, and that while his colleagues all accepted the principle, they smiled at the formula. "We are doing something," he said, "in that direction. But you should get the Interparliamentary Union to pass a resolution in that sense." The Union passed the resolution, but the Peace Budget remains one of the pious legacies for his successor.

I saw C.-B. at the close of 1906, just before I started round Europe on my Peace Mission. He was full of encouragement, assuring me that Grey was very keen on the question of armaments, and telling me to be sure to come to him on my return and report to him how I got on. This in due course I did. He was not very well, for his cold was troubling him and the medicine bottle was in evidence. But no one could have listened more eagerly, nor could anyone have thanked me more heartily for my report. "Most interesting," he said, "and very encouraging."

I saw him once more. I came over from the Hague to ascertain if I could the secret of the extraordinary *volte face* of Sir Edward Grey, who in the course of less than six months appeared to have abandoned the direction of British policy at the Hague to those of his subordinates who, at home and abroad, had from the first flouted the notion of debating armaments at the Hague, and who had held up the Conference to ridicule and contempt. I found Sir Henry very imperfectly informed as to how things were going. He knew they were not going well, and he anxiously asked for information. I gave it him, full measure. When I ended he said with deep feeling: "This is most deplorable. Can you explain

how it has come about?" "I think," I replied, "that as soon as Grey found that nothing practical could be done about armaments he lost all interest in the Conference, and it was left to fall into the hands of its enemies." "I cannot understand it," said C.-B. "Where do you think the hitch is? Can it be in the Foreign Office?" "It's somewhere," I replied gloomily, "but where is more than I can say." "You are going to see Grey?" he said. "Deal faithfully with him, and if you find out anything let me know." They were the last words he spoke to me. The last words I wrote to him were to send him the article on "The Tchinnovnik of the Foreign Office," to read on his holiday in France.

I jot down these reminiscences because they illustrate better than any generalities the staunchness with which C.-B. clung to his principles, the slackness with which he ruled his Cabinet, and the kindness with which he showed to his friends.

And now he is gone, and the place which he filled so simply and so nobly will know him no more. After his return from France he was full of hope that he would soon be able to take up his work. When he dined at Madame Novikoff's with the Russian Ambassador on January 23rd he ridiculed the idea of his going to the House of Lords. "I love my work," he said, "and I am not going to lay it down." It was the last time he dined out. He made a brief appearance in the House of Commons, but it was speedily evident his days were numbered. Still he clung to the hope that he would regain strength. His colleagues, Mr. Asquith in particular, did everything men could do to ease his burden.

Dropsy set in as the result of heart weakness. But his courage was unabated, his faith undimmed. He went down into the valley of the shadow with unfaltering steps, for to him there was no darkness, but beyond the river of death a great light shone. As his life ebbed slowly away, he rested in the sure and only Refuge, and almost with his latest breath he said he was perfectly resigned to whatever God willed for him, and had faith in His tender mercies.

Nor was he without other consolation, less sublime perhaps, but even more tenderly comforting. For in these last days the watchers round his bed heard the dying man speaking from time to time as of old to the lifelong companion of all his joys and sorrows, his beloved wife, graciously permitted to return from the other side to cheer and comfort with her visible presence the husband who was so soon to rejoin her in the land of endless life. Tennyson had the same experience with his son Lionel. Such blessed manifestations are not among the least of the tender mercies of God.



Photograph by]

[Reginald Haines.

THE RT. HON. HERBERT HENRY ASQUITH,
PRIME MINISTER.

CHARACTER SKETCH.

THE REAL MR. ASQUITH.

SOMEbody once wrote a book about the eight Lord Roseberys. I propose to write an article about the two Mr. Asquiths. For there are two Mr. Asquiths. There is Mr. Asquith as he seems, and there is Mr. Asquith as he is. Of Mr. Asquith as he seems there is no need to say much more than merely to call attention to the fact that he is believed by most people to be the only Mr. Asquith.

THE PSEUDO-ASQUITH.

This is a Mr. Asquith who is cold as crystal and as clever as the devil, of imagination so far from being all compact that it appears to have been left out of his composition. A man whose intellect is of tempered steel, but whose heart is made of the same material. A man without a generous illusion, harsh, hard, rude, unsympathetic. One whom all respect, many fear, and no one loves. A man who repels rather than attracts, without magnetism, incapable of a generous weakness, reserved, forbidding, ruthless, ambitious.

This is the Mr. Asquith who as Home Secretary was merciless to the imprisoned dynamitards, and was ruthless even to slaying in dealing with the strikers of Featherstone. Everything that C.-B. was, this other Mr. Asquith is not. C.-B. was the friend of the Boers, Mr. Asquith was the friend of Lord Milner. C.-B. was as zealous for Home Rule as Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Asquith was a henchman of Lord Rosebery's—a vice-president of the Liberal League in whose pledges against carrying Home Rule this parliament the Unionists place their trust. And to all these things add this above all—that although he has married one of the cleverest political women in London, he is still as he has been from his schoolboy days—an enemy of the recognition of the right of woman to be recognised as a citizen excepting by the payment of taxes and obedience to a law in which she is never to be allowed a voice in the making.

That is one Mr. Asquith. I have purposely exaggerated the harsh contour of the portrait, but in its broad outline the features are not much caricatured. Even his eulogists admit that "he does not appear to have that magnetic personality, that power of striking the popular imagination possessed in an eminent degree by Mr. Gladstone, etc. . . . There seems to rest in his nature a repressive power that paralyses the expression of his passion." As for his enemies, who has not heard the cry that the blood of the miners is on his hands? Mr. Healy's passionate outburst at the close of the debate on Mr. Redmond's Home Rule resolution illustrates the rancour with which Mr. Asquith is regarded by the Irish Nationalists.

ONLY EXISTING ON THE ASTRAL PLANE.

Of this Mr. Asquith I have said enough to show that he exists, though only on the astral plane, as a for-

bidding and formidable Thought Form, the coming King Stork of the Liberal Party. I now turn to the much pleasanter task of revealing the other Mr. Asquith, of whose existence millions have no suspicion, but who nevertheless and notwithstanding I shall prove to be the real Mr. Asquith, Prime Minister of England.

HOW THE MYTH AROSE.

"But why," it will be asked, "should it be left to you, at this late hour of the day, to discover the real Mr. Asquith?" I reply, it is all the fault of that excessively modest Cuthbertson. It has long puzzled me how a man naturally so different from the popular estimate of his character as Mr. Asquith could have effectively disguised himself these long years. It was only the other day I discovered that it was all due to the influence of this man Cuthbertson, a master in the City of London School, who, when Mr. Asquith was at the most impressionable period of his life, appears to have impressed his own character upon his ingenuous pupil. Mr. Asquith, speaking of the masters who had influenced him, after mentioning one of whom he had little to say, proceeded:—

From him I went to Cuthbertson, the most modest and the most unpretending of mankind, who, as it often seemed to me, took as much trouble to hide as most men to display the gifts and graces of a singularly rare character.

The whole Empire bears that unassuming teacher a grudge; for his evil deeds live after him, in the fatal suggestion which he impressed indelibly upon the mind of his pupil. For Mr. Asquith has always taken as much trouble to hide, as other men to display, the gifts and graces of a character which only needs to be really known to be warmly loved.

If only some other master at the City of London School had counterworked the spell of this Cuthbertson by writing up before young Asquith's eyes, "Let not your good be evil spoken of," much misunderstanding in these latter days might have been averted, and this article of discovery would not have been needed.

A REMINISCENCE OF CHAMBERLAIN.

I remember more than twenty years ago reproaching Mr. Chamberlain for confining his revelation of the Nonconformist-humanitarian-idealistic Mr. Chamberlain to provincial platforms while posing in the House of Commons as the calculating wire-puller and Master of the Caucus. "Do you want me," Mr. Chamberlain asked scornfully, "to wear my heart upon my sleeve for daws to peck at?" "No," I replied, "but you need not be so careful to keep your heart in your pocket that people begin to doubt whether you have got a heart at all." It was in 1885

that little interchange of civilities took place—so long ago that most of us have altogether forgotten that the wire-pulling caucus-monger, cynic and Radical Chamberlain ever existed. In time the heartless Mr. Asquith will become equally mythical.

Mr. Chamberlain has always had a warm heart for his kinsfolk by blood, a calculating head for the public, and an implacable hatred for his enemies. He is a creature of impulse and of imagination, always acting upon calculations of what he desires to happen rather than upon accurate information or reasoned argument. But in the first two Parliaments in which he sat Mr. Chamberlain was believed to be hard and cynical—anything but a magnetic man. I remember once summing up a long discussion as to the real Mr. Chamberlain in two sentences. I said to him, "So I see in thee the Radical Lord Beaconsfield." And he replied, 'Nay, I am the Radical Apostle Paul.' There is as much difference between the two Mr. Asquiths as there was between Disraeli and St. Paul.

THE ASQUITH ANCESTRY.

Herbert Henry Asquith was born of Puritan stock in the West Riding of Yorkshire.

He had stiff knees, the Puritan,
That were not made for bending,
The homespun dignity of man
He thought was worth defending.

Yorkshire men are blunt of speech though warm of heart. If in addition to their sterling virtues they were to kiss the Blarney Stone, they would possess an altogether unfair advantage over their fellow-men. But these things are on the surface. The Yorkshire tyke, like the Puritan, has the defects of his qualities, and it is impossible to combine the fighting qualities of the Ironside with the gallantries and graces of the Cavalier. That the Asquiths were of the right sort is proved by the fact that an Asquith, H. H.'s ancestor in a direct line, was a trusted leader in an attempted rebellion in 1664. England had then had four years of the glorious and blessed Restoration. In Asquith's mind and those of his fellow-conspirators, they had had enough of it. So they entered into what was known as the Farnley Wood Plot to raise the country, to send the Stuarts packing, and to restore the Commonwealth. The plot failed, Charles II. did not die for twenty years, and the Stuarts did not finally disappear till 1688. But against such dominion of the Evil One as the Stuart Restoration it was better to have plotted and failed than never to have plotted at all. It is good to have a strain of the rebel in the blood, for rebellion has been the cradle of all our liberties, and no one who is not in heart "contingently" a rebel can ever govern with sympathy and justice peoples who are struggling, and rightly struggling, to be free.

H. H. AT SCHOOL.

Of his early youth we gain stray glimpses. When four years old he carried a flag in a Sunday school procession which walked through the streets of

Morley, singing patriotic songs to commemorate the close of the Crimean War—a curiously early initiation into international politics, the four-year-old thus taking an active part in a festival of peace. His father died when he was eight. After a couple of years at a Moravian boarding school—which, perhaps, helped to give a graver tinge to the boy's character—he came up to the City of London School. It is said he would rather spend an hour in reading the *Times* at a convenient bookstall than spend his time in football or cricket. But he also was a devoted admirer of Dickens, and developed so early the oratorical gift that Dr. Abbott could not correct the exercises of his scholars when "Asquith was up." He was in his teens an earnest Liberal, and even then—the young misogynist—obsessed by an antipathy to woman's suffrage, a cause which in the later sixties could hardly be said to have come within the pale even of speculative schoolboy politics. He delighted his masters by his painstaking study, and when he became Captain of the School he was an invaluable assistant to Dr. Abbott in keeping up the tone of the school.* Even at that early age he never got tangled in his sentences, he saw the end from the beginning, and made his meaning clear to all who heard him.

THE SCHOOL OF LONDON STREETS.

Here is a vivid little glimpse of the schoolboy Asquith as the man remembers him:—

For my part, when I look back upon my old school life I think not only, and perhaps not so much, of the hours which I spent in the class-room, or in preparing the lessons at night;

*The following list of Mr. Asquith's school and college achievements, as preserved in the records of the school, may be of interest:—

January, 1864.—Entered the City of London School in the 2nd Class.

July, 1864.

Divinity Prize: "Russell's Palestine."

Latin Prize: Works of Washington Irving.

July, 1865.—Latin Class.

General Proficiency Prize: "Grimm's Household Stories."

July, 1866.—5th Class.

Classical Progress Prize: "Prescott's Conquest of Mexico."

July, 1867.—5th Class.

Second Sir William Tite Scholarship.

First Classical Prize: "Poetæ Scenici Graeci."

July, 1869.—6th Form. CAPTAIN OF THE SCHOOL.

Declined the Praise of John Carpenter (the Founder) in Greek.

Philip's Latin Verse Prize: "Mommson's History of Rome."

6th Form. English Prize: "Wordsworth's Poetical Works."

John Carpenter Club English History Prize: "Smith's Dictionary of the Bible."

1870.—CAPTAIN OF THE SCHOOL.

Declined the Praise of John Carpenter in English.

Dr. Conquest's Gold Medal for General Proficiency and Good Conduct.

Sir James Shaw's Classical Medal.

Mowlem Prize for English.

Scholarship Balliol College, Oxford, £75.

Grocers' Scholarship of the School.

The prize-books were of the pupil's own choosing.

I think rather of the daily walk through the crowded, noisy, jostling streets; I think of the river, with its barges and its steamers, and its manifold active life; I think of St. Paul's Cathedral and Westminster Abbey and of the National Gallery; I think even sometimes of the Houses of Parliament, where I remember we used occasionally to watch with a sense of awe-struck solemnity the members disappearing into the inner recesses which we were not allowed to cross.

The winning of the Balliol Scholarship was to him, as late as 1906, "the happiest, the most stimulating, and the most satisfactory moment of his life." It was "a pure, an unalloyed, and an unmitigated satisfaction." That is perhaps more than can be said of his accession to the Premiership.

ASQUITH AND JOWETT.

At Oxford he fell under the influence of Jowett. Those who know the real Mr. Asquith declare that in the following description of the Master of Balliol the Prime Minister unconsciously described his own character:—

He had none of the vulgar marks of a successful leader, either of thought or of action . . . But to us who knew him and saw him in daily life the secret of his power is no mystery. . . . We cannot hope to see again a character such as his—a union of worldly sagacity with the most transparent simplicity of nature, ambition keen and unsleeping, but entirely detached from self, and wholly absorbed in the fortunes of a great institution and its members, a generosity upon which no call could be too heavy, and a delicate kindness which made the man himself, always busy in great and exciting studies, always ready to give the best hours either of the day or night to help and advise the humblest of those who appealed to him for aid.

HIS FELLOW-STUDENTS AT BALLIOL.

At Balliol he had as fellow-students Bishop Gore, Lord Milner, Arnold Toynbee, Lord Elgin, Sir Alexander Acland Hood, and many another man destined to play a part in English history. At Oxford he left behind him the memory of a genial companion, more devoted to whist and chess than to boating, fond of smoking and of afternoon teas, the centre of "the merry clique," a great reader, a thorough Liberal, and a most effective debater. At the Union, as afterwards in the House of Commons, he distinguished himself by his imperturbable courage, his alert apprehension of the debating point, his lucid exposition, and his somewhat unconciliatory manner. "He did not conciliate," writes the President of Magdalen, Dr. Warren; "perhaps he seemed sometimes to make too little effort to conciliate opponents. Critics said that his manner was dry and standoffish and slightly contemptuous,"—wherein we may trace the sinister influence of Cuthbertson. But if he was no MacSycophant he compelled respect. "Asquith will get on," said Jowett in his squeaky falsetto voice, "he is so direct."

HIS SPEECHES AT THE UNION.

The child is father of the man. The political convictions of the statesman are sometimes foreshadowed in the dissertations of the undergraduate. I hope that this is not so, for the first resolution which he moved in the Union was, "That in the reorganisation

of the English army the principle of compulsion ought to be introduced." It may, however, be alleged in mitigation of judgment, that this was not his own resolution; he had to move it in the place of an absent leader, and, moreover, the moment was one when the smashing up of the French Empire by the German armies had predisposed the British public to contemplate conscription with some degree of favour.

From the list of speeches made in the Union it appears that Mr. Asquith made his maiden speech on a resolution demanding the ejection of the Bishops from the House of Lords. If the Licensing Bill ever reaches that august assembly Mr. Asquith will probably rejoice that the lawnsleeves are still in their places. He also spoke in favour of Disestablishment. In 1872 he appeared as a Little Englander of the most atrocious brand, for in November that year he carried by a majority of two a resolution affirming that "the disintegration of the Empire is the true solution of the Colonial difficulty!" In those days Mr. Asquith had not become an Imperialist. Even in 1874 he opposed Mr. Parkin's famous motion in favour of a closer union brought about by "such an Imperial Federation as will secure the representation of the more important colonies in the Imperial Councils." Milner and Hyndman—the two Socialists—were on the other side. On another occasion he spoke in support of the motion, "that this House neither believes in nor desires the Conservative reaction," a sentiment to which, unlike his earlier heresies about the Colonies, Mr. Asquith would probably subscribe to-day more fervently than ever.

AT OXFORD.

The picture which the President of Magdalen gives of him in his Oxford days—to which he adds a sketch of him when as one of a reading party he first visited the ancient Kingdom of Fife, which he was hereafter to represent in Parliament—is that of a youth able, alert, direct, confident of his powers, capable of arousing and forming strong attachments, but to the outsider not exactly "hail fellow well met." He played at quoits, but was remembered in boats only as a passenger. He never played at cricket, football, fives or racquets. He was no physical athlete, but he was more human than John Morley, who has never known any physical recreation but walking. He quaffed the cider cup, loved his pipe, was fond of bathing, and at least once surprised his companions by appearing on the outside of a horse. He was a good companion, full of talk about everything from Gibbon to Swinburne.

After Mr. Asquith left Oxford he devoted himself to the law. He was called to the Bar in 1876, and, when still an almost briefless barrister, he married his first wife at the age of twenty-five. The real Mr. Asquith did that. It was a triumph of the heart over the head of which the imaginary Mr. Asquith could never have been guilty. This early marriage, like his

later successful pursuit and capture of Miss Margot Tennant, his second wife, are outstanding facts utterly irreconcilable with the popular misconception of his character. He is a man capable of ardent affection, of romantic devotion to the woman he loves, an affectionate father, and a devoted husband.

HIS TRIUMPH BEFORE THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

Success came but slowly, as is not unusual with young barristers. But Sir George Lewis got his eye upon him, and recognised him as a coming man. Then he became junior to Sir Charles Russell, and his fortune was made. Of his career at the Bar only one incident stands out in the popular memory. I never shall forget the day when Asquith had his chance. We were in the Court where the Parnell Commission was sitting. Sir Charles Russell had tired himself in cross-examining Mr. Soames, the *Times* lawyer, and he handed over Mr. Macdonald, the manager, to his junior. When Mr. Asquith stood up to cross-examine he was comparatively unknown. When he sat down he was universally recognised as one of the most brilliant cross-examiners of his generation. Poor Macdonald, a pompous, self-complacent old Scotchman, puffed up with a fatal confidence as to the authenticity of the Pigott forgeries, stumbled and floundered at the very first question. The matador was remorseless. He goaded the bull to fury, and then plunged his long glittering sword up to the hilt between his shoulders. I faith, it was

a dexterous piece of work, and Asquith became the hero of the hour. But he looked so infernally cool and clever as he dealt the *coup de grâce* to his predestined victim that a certain reaction born of sympathy with poor Macdonald and the luckless *Times* was perceptible. Possibly this may have contributed to form the popular impression that Asquith was hard as flint and cold as steel. It was necessary

to smite and spare not; but when we first make the acquaintance of a man as the instrument of the Lord's vengeance it is difficult afterwards to realise that his heart is as human as that of his victim.

HIS DEFENCE OF JOHN BURNS.

There was one other occasion in which he did good service at the Bar. He defended Cunningham-Graham and John Burns at the Old Bailey for their gallant attempt to vindicate the right of popular meeting in Trafalgar Square. It is an interesting reminiscence. John Burns in the dock, defended by Asquith at the bar, and defended in vain. For John Burns was packed off to prison. How little he dreamed in 1887, as Black Maria was

carrying him off to Coldbath-in-the-Fields, that in twenty years time he would be President of the Local Government Board and his talented young counsel Prime Minister of the King!

So much for Mr. Asquith as student and as barrister. We now turn to Mr. Asquith's political career.



Photograph by]

[Miss Alice Hughes.

Mrs. Asquith, with her son Anthony.

HOME RULE M.P.

Mr. Asquith entered Parliament in 1886. The *raison d'être* of his candidature was Home Rule. He went down to East Fife to defend the Gladstonian cause "as a member of the advanced section of the Liberal Party." That Mr. Asquith was a Radical and a Home Ruler from the start has been forgotten by so many Radicals and Home Rulers that it is worth while insisting upon the fact. He was certified as sound in the faith by Mr. Gladstone, and elected over his Liberal Unionist opponent in order to vote for Home Rule to Ireland. That was the mandate he asked for, that was the mandate he received. He began his Parliamentary career by attacking the Unionist method of governing Ireland as a hybrid system of political imposture. He followed this up by defending the expulsion of the Liberal Unionist members from the Eighty Club. "The choice lay," he wrote, "between the loss of valuable members and the complete paralysis of the Club." These words should be registered. The formula will be applicable to the loss of members in the future of something more important than a club. "As we had to choose, I do not see how, having regard to the views of the majority and the objects of the Club, we could have done otherwise than we did."

EARLY DAYS IN PARLIAMENT.

His first great success as a platform speaker was gained when, in 1887, at the Liberal caucus at Nottingham, he moved the resolution demanding an early settlement of the Irish question on the principles set forth by Mr. Gladstone and under his direction. He adjured his hearers, "lesser men of a later day, to obey Mr. Gladstone's summons to follow where he led." He had earlier in the year made a slashing Home Rule speech in the House in support of Mr. Morley's amendment. Two years later, in a speech on Home Rule and the Reform of the House of Lords, he proclaimed the policy of Home Rule all round, to which Mr. Gladstone subsequently gave his adhesion at St. Austell. He had previously spoken energetically in favour of the payment of members. The money needed to pay M.P.'s, he said, could be found by arranging official salaries upon a more moderate and reasonable scale, by reducing ornamental sinecures, and by curtailing the grossly unreasonable pension and superannuation system. It will be interesting to see if Mr. Asquith as Prime Minister will find this so easy a task as it seemed when he was speaking from the Opposition Benches in 1889.

RE-ELECTED IN 1892.

In 1892 he was re-elected for East Fife. His election address has a genuine Radical ring. He was still a convinced Home Ruler :—

The supposed difficulties in the way of reconciling local autonomy with Imperial supremacy are academic cobwebs which do not trouble practical men, and which will yield to good sense and good faith.

On the question of social reform he was equally outspoken :—

New wants, of which the people have long been half conscious, but which are now for the first time finding articulate expression, have to be faced and dealt with. I am one of those who believe that the collective action of the community may and ought to be employed positively as well as negatively, to raise as well as to level, to equalise opportunities no less than to curtail privileges, to make the freedom of the individual a reality and not a pretence.

HOME SECRETARY.

The electors responded once more to his appeal, and Mr. Asquith, returned a second time to Parliament, was selected to move the amendment to the Address on which the Unionist administration was turned out. When Mr. Gladstone came in he appointed Mr. Asquith Home Secretary, and the *Spectator* ruefully declared that he was selected because he was "the chief mover in the agitation for Home Rule all round, and as the leader of the advanced Liberals."

Up till now Mr. Asquith's Radicalism was unimpeached. As a Home Ruler he was second only to Mr. Morley in his zeal for the cause. This was the real Mr. Asquith. How was it, then, that after his accession to office the real Mr. Asquith began to be obscured?

THE APPARENT ECLIPSE OF THE REAL ASQUITH.

It is not difficult to answer this question. He preserved in the House the downthumpness and directness of speech and unconciliatory attitude towards opponents already noted as his characteristics at Oxford. Three questions came up during his tenure of office which tempted him to indulge in this uncompromising vein.

TRAFALGAR SQUARE.

The London Radicals asked him to restore Trafalgar Square to the people as their meeting ground. He had defended Graham and Burns at the Old Bailey for asserting this right. He replied that the state of things that grew up in 1887 constituted an intolerable public nuisance, and "so long as I am responsible for the peace and good order of the metropolis it shall not be permitted to recur." Only on Saturdays, Sundays, and Bank Holidays, and only then after fitting notice had been given to the police, might meetings be held in the Square. The compromise might not be the best possible, but it was a compromise. Asquith's fault at Oxford, said a young Balliol don, "was that he would never do a thing at all better than would just suffice : he had no uncalculating idealism."

THE DYNAMITARDS.

The second question was the release of the dynamitards. They were regarded by the Irish as political prisoners, and Mr. Redmond asked for their liberation. Mr. Asquith refused, and not only refused, but declared with uncompromising severity that dynamitards were outside the pale of mercy. They "are persons who deserve and will receive

no consideration or indulgence from any British Government."

FEATHERSTONE.

The third and most abiding cause of the disappearance of the real Mr. Asquith was the action which he took with regard to the strike riots at Featherstone Colliery. The facts are now almost forgotten. The idea prevails in some quarters that Mr. Asquith called out the troops, and ordered them to shoot down the men on strike. What really happened was this. There was a strike at Featherstone Pit. The strikers, instead of contenting themselves with refusing to work, attacked the pit, destroyed property, and attempted to burn down the colliery buildings. The local authorities telegraphed the Home Office that they could not answer for law and order unless they were allowed to call out the troops. If Keir Hardie had been at the Home Office he could not have refused his assent. The troops were called out. They were a small company, and they stood on the defensive. A savage mob pelted them with stones and refused to disperse. The Riot Act was read, full and fair warning was given, and at last a volley was fired. Two men who had no part in the disturbance were killed, and the riot was at an end. Mr. Asquith ordered a searching enquiry into all the circumstances. The Commission unanimously decided that no blame attached to the local authorities or to the troops. *A fortiori* Mr. Asquith could not be blamed. I do not believe that any honest man, be he Socialist or Anarchist, who examines the facts for himself, can say anything else but that Mr. Asquith not only acted as he ought to have done, but that no one in his position could possibly have acted otherwise without failing in the first duty he owed to society.

A GREAT HOME SECRETARY.

These incidents, however, somewhat caused the good in Mr. Asquith to be evil spoken of. They would, however, have been speedily forgotten in the enthusiasm aroused by his administration of the Home Office. He was the first great Home Secretary of modern times. He made the Secretary of State the tribune of the sweated workman. By legislation reforming the Factory Acts and by administration he exhausted every available resource for improving the conditions of labour. He appointed women factory inspectors—notwithstanding his prejudice against women who leave the sphere of the home. He introduced an Employers' Liability Bill which was wrecked by the Lords; he improved the prisons, and, in short, revealed himself as a beneficent reformer. Those who saw him at work—like Mr. Massingham, for instance—were almost ecstatic in their admiration and devotion.

It is impossible in this brief sketch to attempt anything approaching to an exhaustive account of Mr. Asquith's political career. Mr. Alderson, however, in his volume entitled "Mr. Asquith" (published by

Methuen, 7s. 6d. net), has compiled all the materials necessary for following the political evolution of our new Prime Minister.

THE PRESCIENCE OF LORD TWEEDMOUTH.

As Home Secretary in the Gladstone-Rosebery Administration of 1892 he admittedly enjoyed the affectionate confidence of his chief, Mr. Gladstone, and was so much appreciated by his colleagues that on Mr. Gladstone's retirement at least one of them, the present Lord Tweedmouth, was strongly in favour of making him Prime Minister instead of Lord Rosebery. I well remember my amazement when, on my return from Chicago, Lord Tweedmouth told me that in his opinion Mr. Asquith would have been a better leader than either Lord Rosebery or Sir William Harcourt. When we consider that at that time Mr. Asquith had only been a Minister for two years, it is difficult to imagine a more remarkable evidence of the impression which he made upon those who worked with him in the Ministry. Personal ambitions, of course, stood in his way, nor did Mr. Asquith at that time ever dream of the promotion which Lord Tweedmouth even then regarded as his due. I have sometimes amused myself by speculating as to what would have been the result if, instead of Lord Rosebery, Mr. Asquith had been selected as successor to Mr. Gladstone.

HIS LOYALTY TO HIS CHIEFS.

Of one thing we may be sure—that if the Cabinet had held together and agreed to accept the leadership of Mr. Asquith, the later years of that Cabinet would not have been marred by the bitter personal feud which raged between the then Prime Minister and the leader of the House of Commons. Lord Rosebery suffered a martyrdom owing to the relations which existed between himself and Sir William Harcourt, but he had neither the strength nor the audacity requisite to end his miseries by dismissing Sir William. He never got beyond writing out his own resignation and then putting it into his pocket again when the urgent and serious representations of Mr. Asquith induced him to reconsider what would have been an act of Ministerial *felo de se*. As Mr. Asquith had served Mr. Gladstone loyally, so he was not less faithful to Lord Rosebery, although frequently the exercise of this fidelity led him to withstand his chief to the face, and repeatedly to overbear by sheer cogency of earnest argument the fitful and capricious moods of his brilliant but uncertain chief.

As an administrator Mr. Asquith was admittedly the most successful Home Secretary of our time. Himself supremely loyal to his chief, he succeeded in inspiring equal loyalty on the part of those who served him. His advent was the signal for a revolution in the whole spirit of the Home Office administration. His quiet, resistant, but resolute personality infused a new enthusiasm into the ranks of the Government inspectors.

THE PATENT OF LEADERSHIP.

It was, as I remarked at the time, something almost akin to the phenomenon of a religious revival, in which the amelioration of the condition of the working population took the place of the salvation of the soul. A writer in the current number of the *Church Quarterly Review*, endeavouring to account for the success of the Wesleyan revival, finds an explanation in the phenomena of hypnotism. Wesley's power lay neither in his eloquence, his practical ability, nor any other quality, save the faculty which is the one common and distinguishing property of all great men of action—the faculty of controlling the wills of those with whom they come into contact. This power, says the reviewer, mysterious in its origin, is unmistakable in its operation. It is the patent of the true nobility of leadership. It is important to insist upon this point, because it gives the lie to the popular fallacy that Mr. Asquith is not a born leader of men. Nothing is more common than to hear it said of him that he is not a magnetic man. That may be true to a certain extent as regards those who are only brought into temporary contact with him. Nothing can be further from the truth in the case of those who are brought into close personal relation with him. At the Home Office in 1896, and again at the Treasury in the present Administration, Mr. Asquith has shown that he possesses in no ordinary degree the faculty of kindling the loyalty and dominating the wills of those who have served under him. It remains to be seen whether the same faculty will stand him in equally good stead when brought to bear upon a Cabinet which he has in large part inherited from his predecessor.

HIS RECORD AT THE HOME OFFICE.

His career as Home Secretary was distinguished by three things. Firstly, his firm administration of justice; secondly, his intelligent but compassionate administration and amendment of our factory and industrial legislation; and thirdly, his heroic attempt to disestablish and disendow the Church in Wales. Mr. Asquith, it must never be forgotten, is a Liberationist. The Liberation Society has of late somewhat receded into the background, but when it was more powerful than it is to-day, it found in Mr. Asquith one of its most vigorous champions. If nothing is done to disestablish the Church in Wales in this Parliament, no one will attribute that failure to any lack of zeal for the cause of disestablishment on the part of either the Prime Minister or his Chancellor of the Exchequer.

IN OPPOSITION.

When Lord Rosebery resigned, and Mr. Asquith, with the rest of his colleagues, took his seat on the front Opposition Bench, he went back to the Bar for the necessary but prosaic object of earning his living. It is difficult to combine a large practice at the Bar with active attendance in the House of Commons; but

Mr. Asquith, thanks to his robust physique, his great power of work, and his almost uncanny quickness of appreciation of questions under discussion, either in the Law Courts or in the Legislature, was one of the two ex-Ministers who improved rather than impaired their position. Lord Rosebery resigned, and shortly afterwards his example was followed by Sir W. Harcourt and Mr. Morley. Sir Edward Grey, who had not the excuses of Mr. Asquith for slackness in the discharge of his Parliamentary duties, almost disappeared from public life. Hence, when the Liberal Party met to choose its leader, there were only two possible candidates, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and Mr. Asquith. The Party rallied round the older man, and Sir Henry became leader of the Opposition, with a title to the next Premiership. Mr. Asquith showed no trace of disappointment or resentment, but served his new leader as loyally as he had served all his predecessors.

DURING THE BOER WAR.

It was not until the Boer War that Mr. Asquith strained the confidence with which he had up to this point been regarded by the whole of the Party. As it is the only fly in the ointment of the apothecary, it may be worth while to trace its origin.

If the Liberal Party had done its duty and had fearlessly probed the Jameson Conspiracy to the bottom, the confidence of the Boers in the integrity of the British Government would have been established, and the war would have been averted. To Mr. Asquith's credit may be put the fact that he publicly condemned the action of the Committee in refusing to insist upon the production of the suppressed telegrams.

The second contributory cause to Mr. Asquith's mistake was the personal devotion with which he regarded Lord Milner. The third was his belief that when once your country goes to war, whether the war is right or wrong, just or unjust, you must back it to the last.

THE SPLIT.

Affairs came to a head when Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman was invited to the famous banquet at the Holborn Restaurant, at which he made the momentous speech condemning the "methods of barbarism" in South Africa, which proved the turning-point in the fortunes of the Party. Mr. Asquith was not invited to that meeting, nor were any of his colleagues who sympathised with the war. He begged Sir Henry to remain on the fence, and to abstain from identifying himself either with the pro-Boer or the anti-Boer section of the Party. Sir Henry listened to his lieutenant's appeal with the courtesy and respect which he always showed to Mr. Asquith, but the shrewd political instinct and the warm heart of the older man were proof against Mr. Asquith's arguments. He went to the dinner, and at that dinner pronounced his famous phrase concerning the "methods of barbarism," which precipitated the breach with

Lord Rosebery, but secured South Africa for the Empire.

That result, however, which is now obvious to all men, was at that time hidden behind the veil of the future. The immediate consequence of the speech was the formation of the Liberal League, under Lord Rosebery's leadership. Mr. Asquith, Sir Edward Grey and Mr. Haldane became vice-presidents of the League, while Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman was left with what was regarded as the pro-Boer minority in a condition of comparative impotence. In that condition he remained until the time of the General Election, when a change came o'er the spirit of the scene.

REPARATION.

Probably no one of all those who followed the leadership of Lord Milner recognises more frankly than Mr. Asquith the extent of the disaster in which that brilliant but perverse Pro-Consul involved the Empire. If he has not publicly made confession in a white sheet, he has done better. Words are cheap and easy of utterance; acts are more eloquent. Mr. Asquith has brought forth fruits meet for repentance. It is an open secret that no one in the Ministry, not even the Lord Chancellor himself, was more resolute in carrying out the policy for ending the mischief of the war by re-establishing self-government in the Transvaal and the Orange Free State than Mr. Asquith. The great instrument which gave the conquered territories back to the local population was very largely Mr. Asquith's work. The memory of that fact may well silence any further criticisms of Mr. Asquith's defection during the war.

HIS DEVOTION TO C.-B.

Another thing which must be borne in mind is that, although Mr. Asquith felt it his duty to follow Lord Rosebery to Chesterfield, he never allowed his adhesion to the Liberal League to break off his friendship with Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. The relations between the two men remained as they had ever been. This, indeed, is the strongest possible testimony to the estimate which Sir Henry formed of the sterling character and sincere convictions of his colleague.

There is even more than that. Sir Henry knew Mr. Asquith not merely as a colleague, but as a man, and when, shortly after the formation of the Liberal League, Sir Henry was confronted by the greatest sorrow which ever darkened his life, Mr. Asquith, more than any other man, realised and shared the intensity of his grief.

C.-B.'S FIRST COLLEAGUE.

When Sir Henry formed his Administration, the first man to whom he offered office was Mr. Asquith, and it was Mr. Asquith's prompt acceptance of the post of Chancellor of the Exchequer which paralysed an abortive cabal which it was attempted to organise on behalf of the Liberal-Leaguers. Nor did Mr. Asquith do anything by halves; he became, as Sir Henry afterwards said, "the most loyal colleague a

Minister ever had," and their personal relations were characterised down to the very last by the most affectionate intimacy. If anything could have reconciled Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman to the resignation of his high post, it was the knowledge that he was to be succeeded by Mr. Asquith.

A FREE TRADE CHAMPION.

Even the most cursory survey of Mr. Asquith's services to the party must include some reference, however brief, to the splendid service he rendered in combating the fiscal heresies of Mr. Chamberlain. Many Liberals did well on the platform, but Mr. Asquith excelled them all. Whenever Mr. Chamberlain spoke, Mr. Asquith was on his trail, and his speeches, compact of thought, ruthless in logic, and inspired by the fervour of intense conviction, contributed more than any other spoken words to the disaster which overwhelmed the Tariff Reformers at the last election.

AS MINISTER.

As Chancellor of the Exchequer he had not much to do in the shape of preparing Bills for the legislature until this Session, when, in a noble speech addressed to the intellect and conscience of the nation, he introduced the Licensing Bill, a measure which, whatever may be thought of its details, admittedly raised political strife to a heroic plane. During the last months of C.-B.'s Premiership Mr. Asquith represented him in the House of Commons, and it was in that capacity that he made a declaration in favour of the maintenance of the Two-Power standard in terms which gave more satisfaction at the moment than a close examination quite justified. There is, however, no fear that Mr. Asquith will allow the first line of defence to fall below the standard necessary for our Imperial safety.

HIS AMERICAN SYMPATHIES.

On foreign affairs Mr. Asquith has always been on the right lines. He has confessed, more strongly than many English statesmen, his anxiety to maintain the closest and friendliest of relations with the United States. Speaking during the Spanish-American War, he said: "My sympathies are, and have been from the first, entirely and heartily with the United States." In liberating Cuba, he said, the American nation were responding to the demand of humanity and liberty, and were setting a worthy example to the great Powers of the world. Speaking later in the same year, he rejoiced in the drawing together of the two great English-speaking races, "not in a mere gust of transient enthusiasm, but by a strong and durable bond." A better understanding between the two peoples, he rejoiced to believe, which had formerly been a dream, had been consolidated and crystallised by the pressure of events, until it was now a firm and vital reality.

HIS FOREIGN POLICY.

On another crucial question he has spoken with no uncertain sound. He has never pandered to

Russophobia, and has always supported the efforts that have been made to establish good relations between St. Petersburg and London. On general principles of foreign policy his best-remembered speech is that in which he asked "what the people of Great Britain had done or suffered that they were now to go touting for alliances in the highways and by-ways of Europe?" Mr. Asquith, we may depend upon it, will be true to the tradition of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's leadership. While holding by the *entente cordiale* with the French, he will regard it but as the first step towards a series of other *ententes* in which Germany will find her place. A Prime Minister as active, energetic, and resolute as Mr. Asquith can do a great deal towards promoting more friendly feelings between England and her neighbouring nations than has yet been attempted by any Government.

JOHN BULL AS "HOST."

I think I have had fewer letters from Mr. Asquith than from any other prominent politician of our time, but I cherish greatly one brief letter I received from him after the publication of an article in the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* in May, 1906, on "John Bull as International Host." In this I sketched out a method by which the British Government could actively promote good feeling between the English and her sister peoples, by the systematic organisation of international hospitality and the promotion of the propaganda of peace. Mr. Asquith wrote expressing his entire concurrence with every word of the article. If, as Prime Minister, he acts upon half the words that article contained, we are at the beginning of a new era of *bonne camaraderie*.

C.-B. AND H. H.

The question now remains, What will the real Mr. Asquith do as Prime Minister? Before answering that question, let us first consider his position. He has succeeded to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's majority, a majority which Sir Henry kept together by an extraordinarily adroit, good-tempered policy of *laissez-faire*. In his Cabinet and in the House of Commons he allowed his colleagues and the various groups of his Party to go very much as they pleased. It succeeded to a marvel. Sir Henry never interfered with a colleague so long as he kept in line, and even when, as at the time of the Hague Conference, one of his colleagues consented to what was practically a betrayal of the position taken up by his own Government, he mourned in silence rather than mar the harmony of his Cabinet by open complaint.

KING LOG AND KING STORK.

It is impossible for Mr. Asquith or for any man to achieve success by following C.-B.'s methods. Neither by temperament nor by disposition is Mr. Asquith the man to try it. Without disrespect to either of the distinguished statesmen, I may say that King Log has been succeeded by King Stork. Mr. Asquith is in the saddle, and the reins will be held with a much

firmer hand. I do not believe, for instance, that Mr. Asquith, when once he realised the position of affairs, would allow a British Ambassador to remain at his post who openly flouted and jeered at the policy of the Cabinet. Neither do we expect to see that easy-going acquiescence in the quasi-mutiny which has prevailed of late years in the Navy. Mr. Asquith's instincts of loyalty, which have been put to the test under three successive Prime Ministers, will revolt against the spectacle of an Admiral in command of a Fleet organising, to all intents and purposes, a conspiracy against the Admiralty, from which he takes his orders.

Of one thing we may be quite sure, and that is that Mr. Asquith will speak with no uncertain sound. He will endeavour to rule his Cabinet as he ruled his Home Office, by rallying round him colleagues who are convinced of his selfless devotion to public duty, and his determination to sacrifice self at any cost.

A MINISTRY ON SUFFERANCE.

He is in a very difficult position. The House of Lords has practically placed an imperative veto upon all legislation which does not commend itself to the judgment of Mr. Balfour. The determination expressed by the Liberal Party to remain in office, no matter how the by-elections may go during the next three years, has practically delivered the House of Commons bound hand and foot into the hands of the House of Lords. No matter how zealous Mr. Asquith may be, or how arduously his Cabinet and his majority may toil in the cause of reform, they are legislating, and will continue to legislate, on sufferance. Only in the realms of Finance and Administration can they act independently, but it is precisely in the realm of Finance that the greatest dangers lurk. The necessity for meeting on one hand the challenge of the foreign navies, and on the other of providing Old Age Pensions, to which both parties are deeply pledged, will tax to the uttermost the ingenuity and the resources of the new Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The position of Mr. Asquith *vis-à-vis* with Mr. Lloyd-George curiously reproduces the position of Mr. Gladstone *vis-à-vis* with Mr. Chamberlain in the Cabinet of 1880. But Mr. Lloyd-George has in the Cabinet a much more powerful and trustworthy ally in Mr. Winston Churchill than Mr. Chamberlain was ever able to command. There is no reason at present to anticipate that between the new and the late Chancellor of the Exchequer there will be any antagonism. Mr. Chamberlain was loyal enough to Mr. Gladstone as long as the Cabinet of 1880 lasted, and it is not likely that Mr. Lloyd-George will prove less amenable than Mr. Chamberlain when he was President of the Board of Trade.

Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof. We need not prolong our speculations into the dim and distant future. It is enough that the real Mr. Asquith is likely to be a much more powerful Minister than the pseudo Mr. Asquith, who unfortunately has too much dominated the public imagination.

The Franco-British Exhibition at Shepherd's Bush.

Interview with Mr. Imre Kiralfy.

THE *Century Magazine* publishes this month a long list of great achievements which have been accomplished by men when they have passed their sixtieth year. If that article were brought quite up to date it would include a reference to the masterpiece which Mr. Imre Kiralfy is just finishing. For Mr. Kiralfy had just turned his sixtieth year when he began the construction of the fairy city of white palaces which he has constructed at Shepherd's Bush as the home of the Franco-British Exhibition. It is a wonderful city, and it seems a criminal thing that such a dream of architectural beauty should be almost as evanescent as a dream, for, like all other exhibitions, the Franco-British is an annual, nor is there at present any hope that those who do not see the Exhibition this year as it is will ever have a chance of seeing it again.

When I interviewed Mr. Kiralfy upon his handiwork he was engaged in escorting a party, of which Lord Desborough was the chief person, round the grounds, upon which 10,000 men were busily engaged in reducing chaos to order. The interview took place, therefore, as we were climbing over the steps of the Stadium, or crawling under ladders in the Court of Honour, or looking down from various points of vantage upon the grounds. None of the exhibits were in their places—we only saw the sites for the exhibits, but in the hurried scamper round the grounds we saw quite sufficient to show that the Shepherd's Bush Exhibition will take its place as one of the great exhibitions of the world. It does not cover as wide an area as that of the World's Fair at Chicago, nor has it the advantage of a Lake Michigan lapping its quays with the waves of an inland ocean. But in other respects it compares not unfavourably either with the Exhibition of Chicago or the great Exhibitions in Paris. London has been a long time without a decent exhibition. In this respect England has not been true to herself. In 1851 the Great Exhibition, which was the pioneer and precursor of all subsequent shows of the kind, achieved an enormous success, of which the Crystal Palace still remains as a kind of belated and perishing monument. At Earl's Court exhibitions have become perennial, but they have been all more or less private ventures. None of them has aspired to the dignity of an international institution; but that is what the Franco-British Exhibition pre-eminently is. It is a picture in bold relief of the *entente cordiale* between the two great Western nations.

"You have a great deal to do yet," said I to Mr. Kiralfy, "before the Exhibition is ready to be opened."

Mr. Kiralfy said, "Much to do! That is quite true, but think how much has already been done. We are now well within sight of the end. You should have

seen this place when we came to it—one hundred and sixty-seven acres of grass fields and cabbage gardens, a bit of farm land lying half-forgotten at the very doorstep of London."

"How long ago was that, Mr. Kiralfy?"

"More than two years, since which time we have been at work night and day, week-days and Sundays, I am sorry to say, so far as I am concerned."

"Now, having got nearly through the six days of creation, I hope you will have a Sabbath rest, when you can contemplate your work, and you will not need anyone to tell you that it is very good."

"Well," said Mr. Kiralfy, "I could do very well with a rest, for although I have been admirably helped by my committees, the responsibility of the construction and direction was left to me. I have had to improvise a complete modern city with all the appurtenances thereof, and I have had to work as no other exhibition builder has had to work, under the most stringent rules of the London County Council. The only thing that I have not had to provide is a mayor and a town council, but I have had everything else to do. We had to begin by draining the whole estate, for there is almost as much work below the surface as there is above. When you reckon thirty miles of drain-pipes, twenty miles of water-pipes, four and a half miles of gas-pipes, and fifteen miles of electric cable, all of which are below the surface, you can form an idea of the kind of preliminary work we have had to put in."

"Are your buildings of stucco, like those in Chicago?"

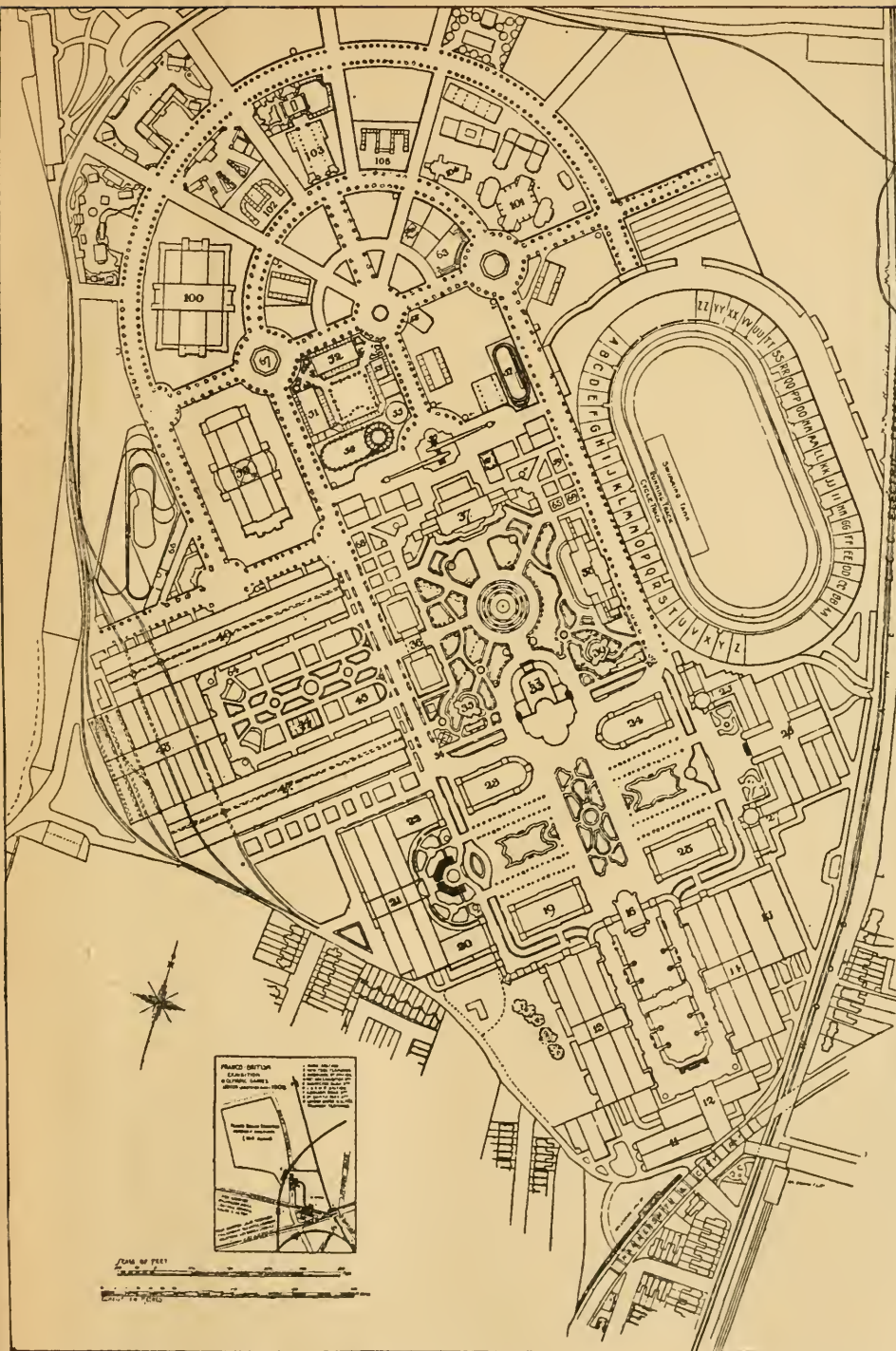
"No," said Mr. Kiralfy, "not like those in Chicago, which were largely built of lath and plaster. The London County Council refused to allow us to use wood; the Palace and Courts are all built of steel and iron, and the cement blocks which cover the skeleton frame-work are made of one part of Portland cement to four of breeze. The cement blocks alone cost £100,000, and 75,000 tons of steel have been employed in the framework of the buildings."

"What do you consider the centre of the show, Mr. Kiralfy?"

"Oh, the Court of Honour," said he, "with its immense cascade and the lake, which will be surrounded by buildings all designed in the strictest style of Indian architecture. The scene will be a gay one when, in the presence of a vast multitude, the Exhibition will be declared open. After the Court of Honour, the Stadium, a structure the like of which has never been found in any previous exhibition. I can only say that it seems to me in every way worthy of being the arena for the Olympic games of the world. The turf is looking very well, the track has settled well, and the miniature lake for the swimming competitions and for

References to
Plan.

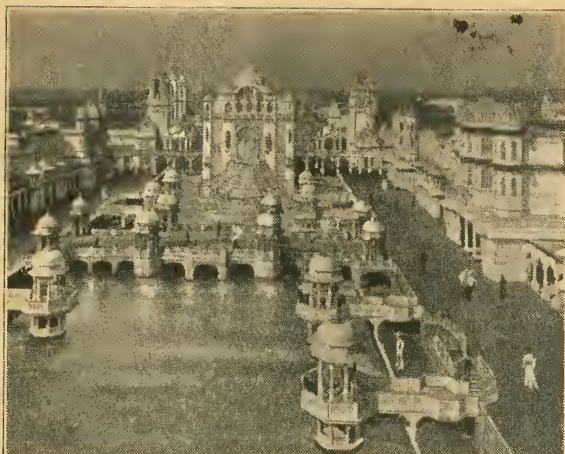
1. Main Entrance, Uxbridge Road.
2. British Liberal Arts.
3. " Social Economy.
4. " Agriculture.
5. French Education.
6. " Agriculture.
7. " Alimentation.
8. " Liberal Arts.
11. Hall of Science.
12. British Textiles.
13. " Industries.
14. French Industries.
15. British Education.
16. Congress Hall.
17. Administrative Bldg.
19. French Applied Arts.
20. Popular Café.
21. Decorative Arts.
22. French Restaurant.
23. British Applied Arts.
24. Women's Work.
25. Sports Club.
26. Fine Art Palace.
27. Lagoon Restaurant.
28. Palace of Music.
33. Imperial Pavilion.
35. Pavilion Louis XV.
36. Franco-British Pvln
37. Grand Restaurant.
38. Garden Club.
39. Royal Pavilion.
45. City of Paris Paviln.
46. Canadian Scenic Ry.
47. Machinery Halls.
49. Canada.
51. New Zealand.
52. British Crown Colns.
53. Attractions.
54. The Spiral.
55. The Spider's Web.
56. The Flip Flap.
57. Toboggan Liloise.
64. Can. & Pac. Ry.
70. Grand Trunk Ry. of Canada Pavilion.
71. Old Tudor House.
73. Marine Rifle Range.
74. Biscuit Factory.
79. Model Cottage.
80. Model Cottage.
81. French Col. Bureau.
82. " Col. Milit. Bdg.
86. Old London.
100. Australia.
102. Senegalese Village.
103. India.
104. Indo-China.
105. Ceylon Village.
106. Indian Tea House.
107. Indian Village.
108. Irish Village.
109. Olympic Fencing-Ground.
112. Tunis.
127. French Col. Palace.
123. " " Buildg.
124. " War Pavilion.
125. Eastern Sports and Pastimes.



From a photograph by]

[F. N. Birkett.

Plan of the Franco-British Exhibition at Shepherd's Bush.



Photographs by

[Valentine and Sons.

Views in the Exhibition.

- (1) The Court of Honour; (2) The Court of Arts; (3) Palace of British Applied Arts.

deep diving is a unique feature; while the arrangements for the convenience of competitors in the shape of lavatories, dressing-rooms, and the like will beat the record. The exhibits it would be invidious to mention. Both countries are sending their best, but if I might particularise I would say that I hear that the Art Exhibition, the contents of which we are insuring for half a million sterling, will be one of the finest collections of Art that has ever been seen in this country. The value of the Exhibition and the exhibits is estimated at anything between two and five millions sterling. In one respect the French have us at a disadvantage, for they have a special subvention from their Government and from the Paris Municipal Council. We had hoped to have an exhibition of British Municipalities to correspond to those of the French, but the London County Council cannot legally make any such vote, and the Government has not voted one penny to the cause of the Exhibition, because it is on British soil. If it had been in any foreign country they would have supported it liberally, but the old precedent holds—for a Home Exhibition the Home Government pays nothing."

"That is one of the things," said I, "that Mr. Lloyd George will probably change, although I am afraid it may be too late this time. But what do you think is the speciality of the Exhibition as compared with others?"

"Its compactness," said Mr. Kiralfy. "It is extraordinary that we should have been able to find a site so convenient within twenty minutes of Charing Cross, which is the centre of the world."

"How many Palaces have you got?"

"Twenty," said Mr. Kiralfy. "In building them we have had the advantage of the best architectural advice in both countries, both as to design and construction."

"But you have no Lake Michigan," said I mournfully.

"No," said he; "but our waterways will be one of the special features of the Exhibition, and in the hot summer weather we expect an immense run upon the electric launches."

"Apart from the Court of Honour and the Stadium, what do you consider the centre of the Exhibition?"

"The Congress Hall," said Mr. Kiralfy, "in which the great International Congresses will be held. Of course, this Exhibition is both political, commercial, industrial, and scientific. If you look at the list of our Group Committees, and the names of the chairmen, you will see that we have enlisted in the service of this Exhibition the most competent authorities in every department of life. We are also very proud of our Court of Arts. It is rather like a catalogue, if I were to go on with the Court of Progress, the Palace of Machinery, the Grand Avenue of the Colonies, and the beautiful gardens. I have not

time to speak of them all, nor have you time to see them, but they cannot fail to attract millions this year."

"Millions, Mr. Kiralfy?"

"Sir," said Mr. Kiralfy, "we can take in a million a day, and have room to spare."

"But how can you get a million to this place?"

Mr. Kiralfy smiled. "Are you not aware," said he, "that by means of the various tubes, railway lines, and motor 'buses which converge at Shepherd's Bush, 75,000 passengers per hour can be delivered at our turnstiles?"

"Now, Mr. Kiralfy," I said, "this is all very well. I can see you have done admirably for the more serious side of the Exhibition; but what about the more popular side-shows, which, after all, constitute the greatest attraction?"

"Oh," said Mr. Kiralfy, "we have not left them out, that you may be sure. Our midway *plaisance* is called the Court of Recreation, which we have studded thick with objects of interest, among which the facsimile of an Irish village from Ulster is one of the most common. We have also villages and villagers from Tunis and Senegal, and Old London in the days of Queen Elizabeth."

"Yes, yes," I said, "but these are all exhibits; where does the fun of the fair come in?"

"Oh," said Mr. Kiralfy, "these things you must come and see for yourself when they are in full work-

ing order. Then you can tell your readers about the mysteries of 'Flip Flap,' of the great Canadian railway which has cost £20,000, of our new and original toboggan slides, and of all the other attractions; but you will not find anything in this Exhibition to which all the world and his wife cannot come. Our rifle range is unique, for, instead of the familiar old range with rabbits and targets, we have a sea piece upon which a boat rises and falls, and is a challenge to the gunners of all nations. We have, of course, music and bands and concerts, but the great charm of this Exhibition, as of all other Exhibitions, will be the evenings, when in the delightful gardens, in the shade of our stately palaces, the visitors will stroll at leisure enjoying the electrically illuminated fountains, and the great cascade in the midst of the great Courts. One might have been transplanted to a city of Fairyland, so far away will it seem from the hurly-burly of the City."

"Yet," said I, "these chimneys are a disagreeable reminder of the outer world," pointing to the two huge chimneys of the Electric Supply Company which stand just outside the grounds of the Exhibition.

"Yes," said he with a sigh; "the Queen also noticed them when she and the Empress of Russia visited our grounds. We are hoping by a judicious coat of paint to render them less obtrusive. But after all they are not visible from the greater part of the Exhibition."



The Boy King of Annam.

His Majesty (who is seated in this picture) is largely a fiction, not merely by reason of his youth, but because the government is in the hands of France, which in 1884 proclaimed a protectorate over his dominions, which cover 52,000 square miles. Annam is therefore somewhat larger than England minus Wales.



Melbourne Punch.]

The Tests and the Testy.

THE MAJOR (lugubriously, to Captain Jones): "Are we down-hearted?" BOTH (together): "Ye-e-e-s, we are!"

(Which isn't sportsmanlike; but it will be observed that the Lion and the 'Roo take it in better part, both recognising that the last word in cricket has not been said yet.)



James T. Smith.
By permission of the proprietors of "Punch."

Winston the Would-be Giant-killer.



Lepricann.]

[Dublin.]

One Hundred Years of Irish History under English Rule.

"The dead steered by the dumb."—Tennyson's "Elaine."



Minneapolis Journal.]

Let Tariff Revision Begin Here.

We are all for the highest duty on this class of foreign importations!



The Campaign Hat.

BRYAN: "So those are the new hats, are they? Why, they wore that style twenty years ago."



Westminster Gazette.

Across the Irish Sea Again.

St. Augustine goeth to Ireland with a new instrument.



Wahre Jacob.

The Ruinous Competition in Armaments.

John Bull, Uncle Sam, Japan, and Germany are all inflating their armaments with what breath they have. The question is, who will first be out of breath?



Il Papagallo.

[Turin.

Two big dogs are struggling with a huge bone [Christian Government in Macedonia] found by Lord Grey, the Englishman, with the intent to ossify the Balkan questions.

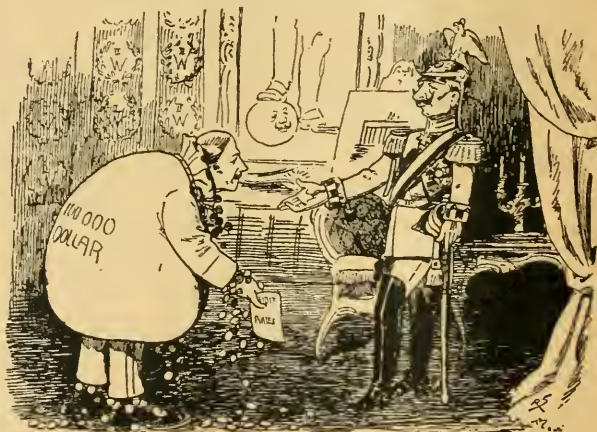
(The Italian artist seems to expect a sword rather than peace as the result.)



Westminster Gazette.

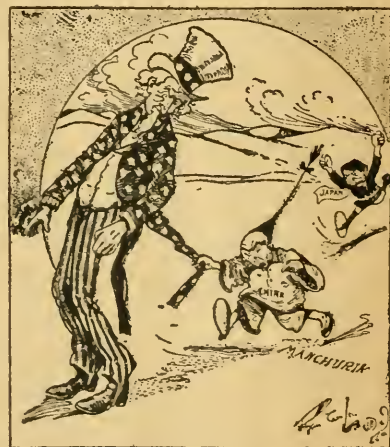
Taking the Child to School.

THE CHILD: "It would be much more comfortable for me if they'd only walk along together."



Neue Glühlichter.

This is the uniform in which the next American Ambassador to Berlin will probably have to appear if he is to prove acceptable to the Emperor.



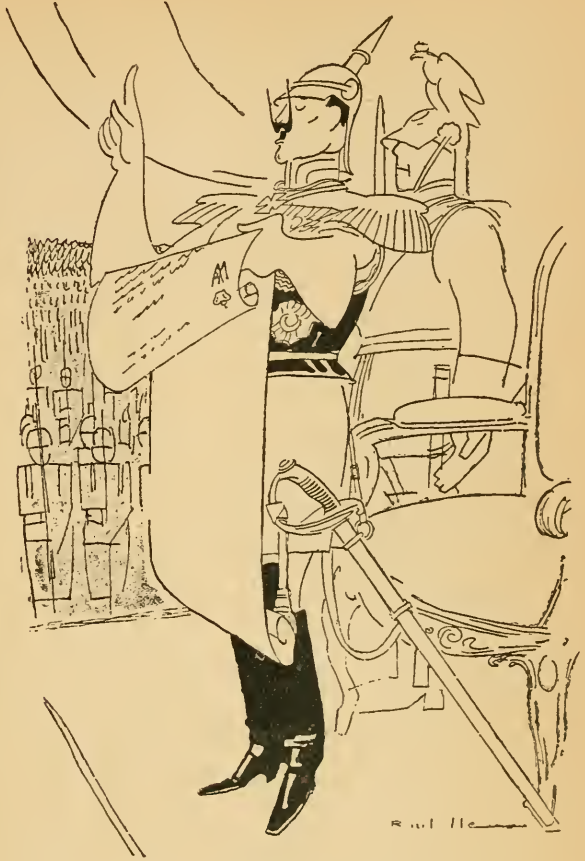
International Syndicate.

Uncle Sam and Chin-Chin.

UNCLE SAM: "Whenever that Chink gets in trouble with his cousin he wants me to help him."



EDWARD VII.: "Evil be to him who speaks evil of my figure."



WILHELM.—The Eagle of Words, whose tongue is never still and whose moustache is always waxed.



NICHOLAS: "I am the Little Father, who does not believe in sparing the knout and spoiling the child."



EMPEROR FRANCIS: "My poor successor! What a heritage for him!"



Sydney Bulletin.

Who is to be Supreme at Sea?

The cartoonist of the *Sydney Bulletin* appears to be sick. But he needn't worry. John Bull is not going to part with that belt.



Tokyo Puck.

A Tiff in the East.

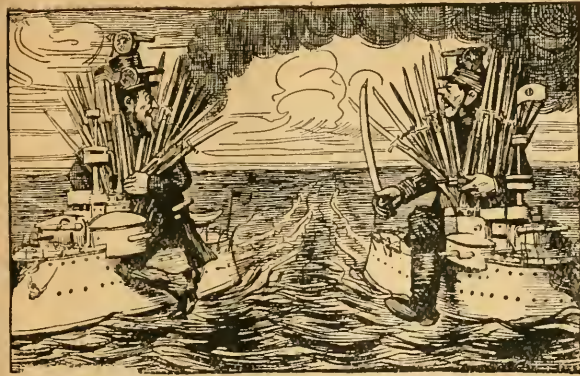
The boy China is suffering from the fever "Recovery of Rights and Interests," but refuses to swallow the antidote given by Japan. But if the boy has to be saved, the dose must be given at all costs.



Tokyo Puck.

Appalling Taxation in Japan.

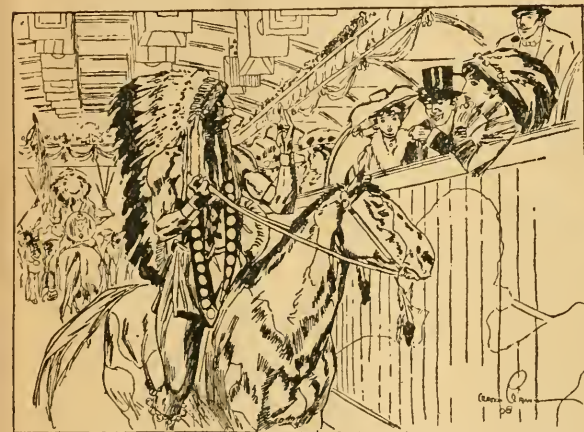
"Thirty-two soldiers deserted on account of the cruel treatment meted out to them. The nation itself will desert the country for abroad, if the Government knows no end in increasing the taxes."



Wahre Jacob.]

At Peace on the Ocean.

JAPAN (to America): "I am far too good a friend of peace to begin anything; but if you begin, my friend, then——!"



Puck.]

Modes in Millinery.

[New York.]

The Indian Brave salutes the White Lady whose headdress is a copy of his own.



Uik.]

Back from America.

Germany is not only suffering from an excess of unemployment herself, but thousands of Germans who were thrown out of work in America have returned to the Fatherland.



Nebelspalter.]

[Zurich.]

The Modern Von Winkelried.

ROOSEVELT: "I will now speak my mind to the Trust Despots! No one need trouble about me. Wife and child are well married!"



Wahre Jacob.]

[Stuttgart.]

(1) The poor man's pipe and glass under the block policy.

(2) Cheap smoking and drinking is suspended in favour of the revenue.

LEADING ARTICLES IN THE REVIEWS.

THE DEFENCE OF THE EMPIRE.

IMPORTANT PROPOSAL BY LORD ESHER.

THE most important article in the May magazines is Lord Esher's "To-day and To-morrow" in the *National Review*. It is important because it contains a serious and practical proposal to create a new and much needed security for the effective maintenance of our naval supremacy.

A DOUBLE-HEADED PROPOSITION.

This security is twofold. First, the creation of a resolute public opinion in favour of a policy of two ships to the German one, which he formulates in the following couplet :—

Let Germany force the pace,
But let England win the race.

The second is the extension of the principle already recognised in the Committee of Public Accounts by creating a similar committee to audit the Fleet. "If it is a function of Parliament to audit expenditure upon which national credit is based, is it not equally its duty to audit the Fleet upon which our national existence depends?"

A TWO TO ONE SHIPBUILDING PROGRAMME.

Lord Esher says :—

If it is recognised that command of the European seas is an inflexible condition of our national security, how is this command to be maintained? The "two-Power standard" is a good phrase, but it is by no means easy to define and exemplify in *matériel* and in *personnel*, in ships and guns and men. It is far easier, far clearer, and infinitely more safe to adopt the simpler standard, and, avoiding "paper programmes," for every ship which our great rival builds, to build two of equal strength. Let Germany force the pace, but let England win the race. That is a pregnant phrase and a plain policy, which every member of the British electorate can understand. Of any sound scheme of national or Imperial defence, naval supremacy based upon the simple proposition of two to one is the vital essence.

THE ABANDONMENT OF THE PACIFIC.

Lord Esher frankly recognises that we can no longer dominate all the Seven Seas :—

Even ten years ago, on the eve of the South African War, the flag of England flew supreme over the oceans and seas of the world. To-day we have been forced to abandon our supremacy over the great waterway which separates Canada as well as the United States from the Far East. Although we may flatter ourselves with the pleasing thought that this abandonment is due to the Japanese Alliance on the one hand, and our blood relation to the United States on the other, it is due, in point of fact, to the rise of German sea-power. So rapid has been the acquisition of naval strength by Germany, and so formidable are her fleets in being and in preparation, that she has forced upon England a concentration which has thrown the control of the Pacific into other hands.

WHY THE NEW COMMITTEE IS NEEDED.

Lord Esher points out the good results that have followed from the appointment in France of Army

and Navy Committees representing all sections of the Chamber, with wide powers of examination and with instructions to report to the Chamber. He says :—

If the enfranchised voter is the supreme authority, surely there is much to be said for allowing him, through his elected representative, to come face to face with the highest expert opinion, and to ascertain for himself whether the supremacy of the Navy and the efficiency of the Army are shams or realities. The writer of these pages was for many years a Member of the House of Commons, and for many years the head of one of the State Departments. He has served on Royal Commissions and committees, and has had a somewhat varied experience of government. He can affirm, therefore, with a certain degree of knowledge, that no more formidable and efficient piece of machinery exists within the constitution for ascertaining the truth than the Standing Committee of the House of Commons which goes by the name of the Committee of Public Accounts. If Parliament is satisfied that we must look to the Fleet to provide the first, second and third lines of national defence, and if Parliament is in earnest in declaring that no money shall be spared in order to secure the supremacy of Great Britain at sea, should not Parliament itself take care that these intentions are made good?

THE NAVAL POLICY OF GERMANY.

Mr. J. Ellis Barker contributes to the *Nineteenth Century* for May an article on the Naval Policy of Germany. Mr. Barker is a zealous preferentialist, and is so much in love with preference that he does not hesitate to handicap its adoption by admitting that every advance in that direction increases, and justifies the increase, of the German Navy. Preference in his eyes is a policy of offence against Germany, to which Germany naturally replies by creating a navy capable of defending her interest against a policy which, as Mr. Barker says, threatens not only to narrow her outlets for her manufactured products, but also with the danger of seeing her supply of raw products for industrial purposes diminish. Believing that for Germany it is a matter of life and death to build a navy that can cope with that of Great Britain, Mr. Barker insists that we must at any cost keep ahead. He says that it would be madness to allow Germany to outbuild this country in first-class battleships :—

Will it not be an almost equally great madness for this country to be satisfied with but a small margin of naval superiority over Germany, and thus allow her to hope that by a special effort she might succeed in outbuilding Great Britain? Will that prospect not give her an inducement constantly to enlarge her programme and thus accelerate the mad shipbuilding race? Would it not be a wiser economy to demonstrate to Germany at once that naval competition with Great Britain is hopeless for her by laying down the doctrine that for every German ship voted Great Britain will lay down two?

But would there not be a better way than this, namely, for Mr. Barker and all his fellow Protectionists to bury Tariff Reform and so free Germany from the immense navy which Mr. Barker admits she must build in self-defence? The Tariff wars to which Mr. Barker invites us are the direct provocation to naval war.

THE LATE PREMIER.

MR. KEIR HARDIE contributes to the *Socialist Review* for May a personal impression of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. Mr. Hardie is not very enthusiastic; he says that his first impression of him was bad, and it has taken years to erase. In the winter of 1895, when a Commission was appointed to inquire into the question of unemployment, Keir Hardie accuses him of deliberately wasting time so as to allow the winter to pass without anything being done. Mr. Hardie's own proposal that the Government should grant a sum to be spent in supplementing local activities in those localities where distress was keenest was rejected, and Mr. Hardie laid the whole blame of the rejection upon Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. Even as to the war he is not satisfied, for he says if Campbell-Bannerman had spoken out earlier he might have rallied to his side a sufficient volume of opinion to have averted the war altogether.

HOW HE FOUND SALVATION.

However, he did find salvation afterwards, and Mr. Hardie regards the war as the turning-point in his career. He also says that the long and painful illness of his wife lent a softening and mellowing touch to his character which has been seen and felt in all his subsequent career. As a rule politicians are much more Liberal in Opposition than they are in office, but with Campbell-Bannerman it was the opposite. When his Cabinet was formed the casting weight of his influence was thrown in the scale of social reform. Time and again, when those in charge of Bills had taken a reactionary stand on some particular point, Campbell-Bannerman intervened on the more advanced side and thereby made it possible to carry them. The fact that Sir Henry succeeded so well in keeping his party together without asserting any authority revealed a strength of character and a real greatness which few would suspect he possessed. His relations with the Labour members were always of the most friendly and harmonious kind, and Keir Hardie thinks that if he had been twenty years younger it is very probable he would have gone over to the Socialists.

HIS COMMANDING QUALITY.

Mr. J. A. Spender, writing in the *Contemporary Review*, says that fortitude was the late Premier's commanding quality. He resembled Lord Salisbury in thinking that the public should come to them rather than that they should go to the public:—

Sir Henry was not only a very able man, but he was also a very accomplished and gifted man. His speeches were admirable in their literary form, he was swift and ready in repartee, he had a mind stored with good things. If he stood before the public as a homely man, it was not because he lacked culture, but because his instinct for the simpler human relations was by so much his dominant quality. He made no claims; he took prosperity and adversity with the same equal mind, he was entirely without resentment. I think it may be said that his career was creditable alike to him and to the public. It shows the value in this country of the upright civic qualities, and it

affords a shining example of the power of character and courage to overcome prejudice.

HIS TWO HISTORIC SAYINGS.

The *Positivist Review* says that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman will be remembered chiefly for two wise and courageous sayings:—

It was he who, in a dark hour, denounced our measures in the Transvaal as "methods of barbarism." It was he who struck at the root of the cant of Imperialism by declaring that self-government was more important than good government.

The *Albany Review* for May pays the warmest tribute to the memory of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. He was proof, it says, not only against the malice of enemies, the idle chatter of London clubs and drawing-rooms, but against something much harder to resist—the doubt and hesitation and compromise of friends.

THE NEW ROMAN CATHOLIC MARRIAGE LAWS.

THE *Month*, a Catholic magazine, for May, takes up the cudgels on behalf of the new Marriage Laws of the Roman Catholic Church which came into operation on Easter Sunday last. The criticism had been made that it was both immoral and anti-human to make an obligation to keep a promise depend not upon the promise itself but upon the presence of one priest or of two witnesses. The *Month* takes refuge behind the Infants' Relief Act of 1874, but it makes the following admission:—

The man who hoodwinks a girl by means of a promise of marriage which he knows to be illusory, is a blackguard, and nothing can excuse him from the fullest reparation he can make. What the Papal legislation says is only that, apart from such obligation arising from the eternal laws of justice, an irregularly made promise, regarded in itself, creates no obligation, and that the parties to it are free, should they see good, to change their mind and cancel the agreement, without scruple on the score of such promise.

But, unfortunately, this is just what the Papal legislation does not say. It makes no reserve whatever as to the obligation arising from the eternal laws of justice, and it uses the phrase that "marriage before a registrar or in a non-Catholic place of worship without the presence of a priest is declared to be null and void before God, the Church, and in conscience."

EXPLANATION INEXPLICABLE.

Now what the non-Catholic finds some difficulty in understanding is how there can be any obligation arising from the eternal laws of justice which is not recognised by God, the Church, and in conscience. If the eternal laws of justice are something independent of and outside God, the Church and conscience, then we shall have to reconstruct our philosophy and theology. Hitherto Protestants have always understood that the Roman Catholic Church claimed to be the accredited organ of the Almighty for teaching and enforcing the eternal laws of justice, but now there is an extraordinary divorce between the two. It would seem that the eternal laws of justice are one thing, but God, the Church, and conscience are altogether other things.

THE LICENSING BILL.

VARIOUS VIEWS BY FRIENDS AND FOES.

THE *Quarterly Review* takes up its parable against the Licensing Bill, which it curses lock, stock, and barrel. The article is moderately written, but the conclusions are absolutely hostile to the Bill.

The reviewer points out that the public do not adequately appreciate the fact that since 1870 the population of England and Wales has increased by 12,000,000, but the number of fully licensed houses and beer-houses has fallen from 117,488 to 97,554. That is to say that the proportion of licensed houses to population has fallen from 53·3 to 27·9 per 10,000, a reduction of nearly one-half. These figures are taken from the official returns of the Inland Revenue Department.

NOT MUCH REDUCTION AFTER ALL!

The Licensing Bill only proposes to get rid of 30,000 public-houses in the next fourteen years, whereas the exact operation of the existing law has cut down 20,000 in the last thirty-nine years. In the three years since the last Licensing Act was passed 4,000 old licences have either lapsed or have been refused renewal, and 2,805 were refused on grounds entitling them to compensation. The average reduction per annum under the Act of 1904 has been 1,300. The new Bill will reduce them at the rate of 2,300, but that is all.

At the same time that the number of public-houses has been reduced the number of clubs has been increased. Between 1887 and 1896 the annual rate of increase was 190. In the last three years it has been about 180, and there are now 7,250 clubs on the register, so that for every three public-houses shut up not more than one club is opened.

A NOVEL WAY TO REDUCE DRUNKENNESS.

The most remarkable part of the article is the point which it makes as to the relation that exists between the number of public-houses and the relation between public-houses and drunkenness. The figures quoted from the official licensing statistics prove that the truth is exactly the opposite to what it is supposed to be. Instead of it being true that the fewer public-houses the less drunkenness, the statistics prove that the more public-houses the less drunkenness. In counties where there are under thirty licences per 10,000 population the convictions for drunkenness are 57·39, but where there are over fifty licences per 10,000 the convictions are only 33·22. In county boroughs there are 71·05 convictions for drunkenness where there are under twenty licences per 10,000, but there are only 35·27 in places where there are over fifty licences per 10,000. That is to say, you double the number of public-houses and you halve the number of convictions for drunkenness.

THE PERILS OF STATISTICS.

The reviewer, like many other people, seems to have forgotten that justices who are eager to reduce licences encourage the police to enforce the laws against

drunkenness more strictly—whence more arrests; while lax justices mean lax police and fewer arrests.

The reviewer mentions that Tynemouth has three times as high a rate of convictions for drunkenness as any other town in the Kingdom. The reason for this is that most Tynesiders go to Tynemouth to get drunk. The density of population has very little bearing upon drunkenness in county boroughs. Where the population is under 10,000 per square mile the number of convictions is 56·5, and in similar boroughs where the population is three times as great the number of convictions is almost exactly the same.

IS THE BILL JUST? NO!

Is the Bill just? asks the writer, and he answers the question emphatically that it is not. His chief objection to the time limit is that after fourteen years all licences will be new ones, and the local veto will be automatically established, so that a bare majority of the ratepayers in any locality may shut up all the public-houses without compensation. The scheme means financial ruin, nor can any conclusion make it anything else. Publicans being doomed men, they will make the most of their time limit and sell as much drink as possible in order to minimise the loss which is threatened.

The *Quarterly* reviewer would throw out the Bill and introduce another one recasting the whole scheme of licensing in order to bring it into harmony with the altered conditions, and would also “make the law an auxiliary force in promoting the movement for sub-



[Westminster Gazette.]

A Heartrending Cry.

(By Our Office Boy.)

[With apologies to John Hassell and the Vacuum Cleaner Company.]

stituting places of rational refreshment for mere drinking bars, and would thus enable it to exercise its proper function of levelling up in harmony with public opinion."

UNCO GUID AN' DRU'KEN GLESGAE.

There is a very startling article in the *Westminster Review* for May by Mr. T. Good, who writes on the experiences of Glasgow and Sheffield. In Glasgow Sunday closing is severely enforced, and the public-houses are closed at nine or ten o'clock at night, and on some of the popular holidays they are closed all day. No music, singing, reciting or games of any kind or description are permitted in Glasgow's public-houses. And there are no barmaids! You are not allowed even to look at a sporting paper, and if you laugh you are turned out!

In Sheffield public-houses are open for six hours on Sunday and three hours longer than Glasgow each working day. They have barmaids, music, singing, reciting, games, etc. The two cities are not unlike in being great industrial centres; one is Scotch, the other is English. Mr. Good maintains that the strict temperance system applied to Glasgow as compared with the lax system in force in Sheffield has produced disastrous results. There are five times as many cases of drunkenness in proportion to the population in Glasgow as there are in Sheffield.

He also asserts that as the net result of the increased stringency which began in 1905, it was found that the arrests on account of drunkenness showed an increase from 18.3 to 24.2 per 1,000 of the estimated population. Mr. Good maintains that, bad as this is, secret drunkenness in the home, which does not lead to arrest, is much worse.

This is another illustration of the superlative falsity of statistics taken *in vacuo*.

A BILL TO PROMOTE SOBRIETY.

Sir Thomas P. Whittaker, M.P., contributes to the *Nineteenth Century* an article entitled "Will the Licensing Bill Promote Sobriety?" As he had more hand in framing the Licensing Bill than anyone else, he answers this question in the affirmative. At present, he says—

Opportunities and facilities for indulgence which degrades and demoralises character and destroys health as no other evil agency does are specially licensed and sanctioned in the greatest profusion, just where everything combines to render them most undesirable, dangerous, and damaging. It is because the Licensing Bill makes definite provision for compulsorily reducing the number of these opportunities and facilities, and also for effectively controlling those that will remain, that it is a genuine measure of temperance reform and will promote sobriety and the social welfare of the community.

Dealing with the argument that the suppression of public-houses is followed by the increase of clubs, he replies that statistics show that this is not the case:—

There are more clubs in proportion to population in the group of towns where public-houses are most numerous than there are in the group where public-houses are fewest. The comparative scarcity or abundance of public-houses is not the key to the prevalence or otherwise of clubs. It must be sought elsewhere.

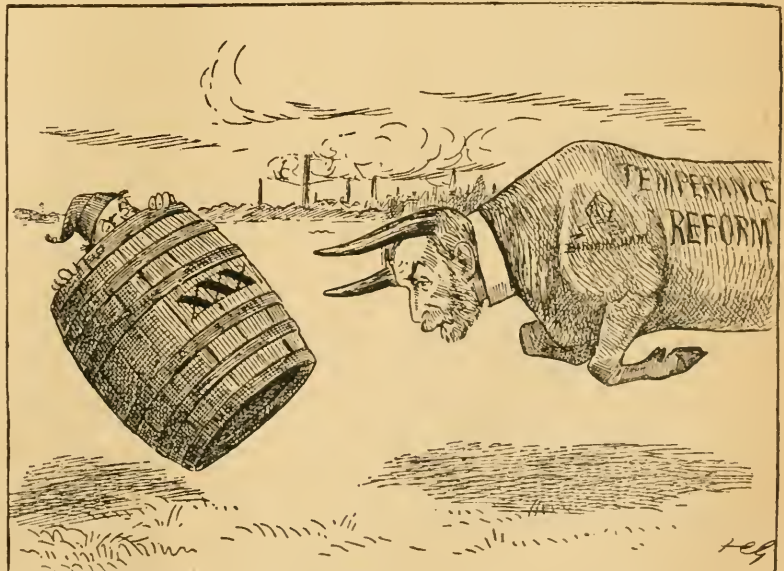
WHAT AUSTRIA IS DOING.

The *International* for April gives us some interesting information as to Temperance Legislation that is being attempted in Austria. There are two Bills. The first limits the issue of licences for the sale of alcohol. In communities up to 500 inhabitants there may be only one licence for the sale on draught, and one licence for the sale by retail of distilled spirituous liquors. In larger communities one licence for the sale on draught, or one for the sale by retail at most, may be granted for every 500 inhabitants. The second Bill deals with the establishment of public homes for inebriates.

WILL DRINK DOMINATE THE CHURCH?

In the *Contemporary Review* for May Mr. D. C. Pedder deals faithfully with the spirituous and spiritual alliance against the Licensing Bill:—

It is difficult not to feel with indignation that the conduct of the country clergy generally in this all-important crisis seems to be governed rather by a consideration of the interests of the Church than of the poor among whom they live. They feel that the fate of the Education Bill depends very largely upon the attitude of the Church with regard to the Licensing Bill. The Church has practically received the ultimatum of Drink on the subject. She stands now at the parting of the ways.



« Westminster Gazette. »

An Episcopal Charge.

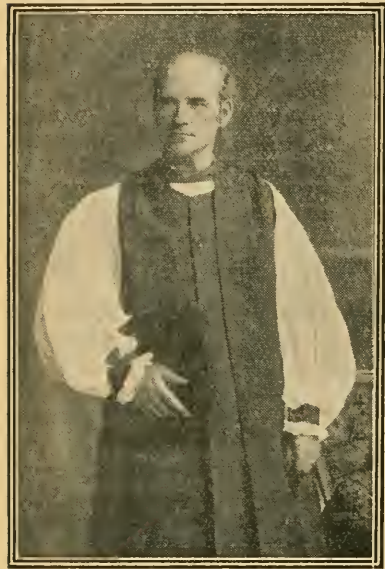
Bishop Gore, speaking in the Town Hall in Birmingham on Monday, April 6th, made a powerful attack on the "Trade," and supported the Licensing Bill.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

PLEAS FOR PEACE.

In the *Fortnightly Review* for May Dr. Guinness Rogers pleads for an Educational Concordat. He rejoices in the progress that is being made towards

the acceptance of an educational compromise, and renews his plea for a Free Conference of representatives of different opinions. He deprecates such a sectarian triumph of the Free Churches as would be secured if denominational teaching were to be forbidden in all schools. What we need, he says, is a system of schools which shall meet the needs of all parties,



Photograph by [Lafayette, London.

The Bishop of St. Asaph.

and yet shall not offend the conscience of any. The Peckham election, he thinks, has done good in reminding both parties of their real enemies.

THE BISHOP OF MANCHESTER.

Under the title of "An Extremist's View of an Educational Compromise," the Bishop of Manchester puts forward in the *Nineteenth Century* a scheme of his own, which he thinks contains the outlines of a settlement that will not sin against the first principles of toleration and of national progress. The Bishop has not the gift of lucid exposition, but one point is clear: "Since the scheme would in effect attach to each school a supernumerary teacher qualified and accustomed to the school, there is every reason to believe that it would be welcomed by the Local Education Authorities and by the teachers, and would promote educational efficiency at a minimum cost to the schools." The following is the Bishop's summary of the advantages of the scheme:—

The scheme which has been indicated in outline certainly fulfils the following requirements: (1) It makes for continuous and consistent religious instruction in each school. (2) It tends to bring that instruction into harmony with religious life outside the school. (3) It imposes no part of religious instruction on the rates and taxes. (4) It throws open all publicly paid teacherships to all teachers without distinction of creed, except in the cases where the school is entirely of one religious character, and the building provided by the denomination without any charge. (5) With that single exception, which hardly is an exception, it places in the hands of the local authority the entire disposal of all teacherships the salaries of which are drawn from

public funds. (6) It gets rid of all the problems, religious and political, which surround the existence of undenominational teaching, which as a form of *religious* teaching is said to be peculiar to England, and is really at the very root of all our religious difficulties. (7) It is perfectly honest in its treatment of school trusts.

THE "CHURCH QUARTERLY" SCHEME.

The *Church Quarterly Review* publishes an article concerning the Education Question, in which it mildly chides the Archbishop of Canterbury for being too much given to compromise. The reviewer says:—

What we would suggest is that no heroic measures should be undertaken, that alterations based on sound principles should be introduced where possible, and that we should gradually modify our education system on wise lines.

We are, for example, in favour personally of facilities in all schools, or rather more than that; we are in favour of and we should like to see introduced, a system by which children in all schools could be taught in accordance with their parents' wishes; but the sudden change of the system which has prevailed in the council schools for thirty years would in our opinion be most unwise. So there may be a great deal to be said for many non-provided schools being taken over by the local authority on conditions. But we think it would be very unwise if any Bill should be introduced forcing this on.

Freedom will be gained if the Cowper-Temple clause were repealed, and in its place the following conditions were introduced. The local authority should be free if they thought fit in any school under their control to give religious instruction, in accordance with the wishes of the parents, or to grant facilities for such instruction.

We think it would be desirable that the great body of the village schools should be really the village school, and should represent the whole body of the people: that is to say, that they should be provided and not non-provided schools; but, if they are to be that, they must really represent the village and not the opinions of the London County Council. If the village wants Church teaching, it must have it in its own school.

Under this scheme "nothing would compel the County Council to take over the schools, nothing would compel the owners to transfer them, but they would be able to make reasonable and fair conditions on both sides."

As regards the question of tests, this is what the writer believes would be the best system:—

That no test should be imposed upon any teacher in any elementary school before his appointment: that no teacher should be compelled to give the religious instruction, and that the religious instruction should be separately paid for and arranged: and that the education authority or the school managers should be at liberty to satisfy themselves that in training and in other ways any one of the teachers already appointed is fitted to give the religious instruction. We do not believe that in this case any test would be desirable. We think that the two conditions which should be asked for are the willingness of the teacher to give the instruction, and the evidence that he has obtained some training.

TO KEEP OUT THE ATHEIST.

In the *International* for April Mr. Harold Begbie writes a somewhat dithyrambic dissertation concerning the key of knowledge, the gist of which is to be found in the following sentence:—

While the story of Christianity should be left for the mother or the priest to tell to little children, the State must be solicitous to succour the naturally religious disposition of the scholars. For the real soul of this question is not how to get dogma into a school, but how to keep Mammon out. Persuade the world that you have God in your school, and they will grow cool to the priest. It is the Atheist who must be kept out, not the priest

who must be got in. Is this beyond the wit of man to accomplish? I think it is the easiest thing in the world.

Education, without Religion, can be religious. It is the spirit that maketh alive.

THE "SECULAR" SOLUTION.

Mr. Harold Johnson in the same magazine publishes an international survey of the question of Moral Instruction in Schools. He says :—

What we are coming increasingly to see is that the Moral Education of children in schools is not concerned with a mere half-hour (or more) ostracised from the full-pulsing common life of the school, but with all the influences and all the agencies which operate vitally *throughout* the school; that it is the ordinary "secular" curriculum of schools with which we need in the future most earnestly to concern ourselves, that the real "religious difficulty" lies here, and that we have as yet barely begun to grapple with it.

The solution of this difficulty probably lies in what is called "secular education" (of which a sound Moral Education would be an integral part), with a use of the Bible (alongside other great humanistic and ethical literature) permitted, "exclusively of an ethical, historical and literary character."

THE "SECULAR" FOLLY.

The Rev. W. G. E. Rees writes upon what he calls "The Folly of the Secular Solution." If such a solution could be forced upon us, it would be the starting-point of a controversy wider and more impassioned than the present one. He replies *seriatim* to Mr. Ramsay Macdonald's arguments, and says that if England is to perpetuate and improve the character-training essential to her children, she must have religion in her schools, and if she is to have religion permanently in her schools she must be content to let the parents decide in a practical way what form their religion should take. We can only get rid of this difficulty by disposing of religion. That would be the way of folly and national disaster.

THE NEW LIBERAL POLICY.

THE "Vicar of Bray," writing in the *Fortnightly Review* for May upon the "New Liberal Policy," says the Peckham election has changed the Liberal tactics. Before Peckham, the idea was to fill up the cup of the House of Lords by sending up a multitude of measures which they would reject, and then appeal immediately to the country. The large majority scored by Mr. Gooch has changed all that, and fixed the Liberals in office for at least three years, and has deferred indefinitely the final capture of the House of Lords. The "Vicar of Bray" likes the Licensing Bill, and he thinks a reaction has already set in in favour of it. He hopes it will pass, also the Irish University Bill. He would postpone the Education Bill till next year in order to allow of negotiations and adjustments. He would carry the Port of London Bill, refer the Town Planning Bill to a Select Committee, and give it the first place on the programme of next session.

MR. J. ARTHUR HILL contributes to the *Albany Review* for May an interesting article in which he attempts to trace the relation between the New Theology and modern psychology.

AN AMERICAN VIEW OF ENGLISH CANALS.

MR. SYDNEY BROOKS, writing in *Harper's Magazine*, on Through London by Canals, speaks very strongly concerning the difficulties of the English canal system. He says :—

With a single exception, that of the Manchester Ship Canal, practically nothing has been done to add to or improve them in the last eighty years. While France in the last quarter of a century has spent two hundred million dollars in developing her canals, and now possesses seven thousand miles of them, state-owned and toll-free; while Germany has spent even more and can now boast of nine thousand miles of inland waterways and is still planning for their further extension—England has done nothing. That is putting it almost too mildly. She has done worse than nothing. One-third of her canals she has placed at the strangulating mercies of the railways; two hundred miles of them she has allowed to become derelict. On the Continent, on the Rhine, Neckar and Danube Canal, for example, barges of 600 tons, driven by steam or electricity, ply up and down, and craft with a tonnage of from 250 to 500 are a common sight. In England I doubt whether there are 200 miles of canal that can accommodate boats carrying more than 100 tons. Half of the English waterways have no room for barges of a greater capacity than from forty to sixty tons, and the remainder find their maximum at thirty tons.

THE NEGRO QUESTION IN AMERICA.

MR. R. S. BAKER contributes to the *American Magazine* for May a very interesting paper, illustrated with portraits of Mr. Du Bois and Mr. Booker T. Washington, describing the conflict between the negro parties and negro leaders, and their methods of dealing with their own problem in America. Mr. Baker is much impressed by the extraordinary development of the negro race in the last forty years; the negro has developed remarkably rapidly, especially along racial lines. A negro theatre has come into existence, and there are two hundred negro newspapers and magazines, and there has been a real development of the negro spirit and self-consciousness.

Another article on the negro question, which ought to be read along with this, is Mr. Booker T. Washington's paper on Negro Homes, in the *Century Magazine* for May.

Socialism in American Universities.

PROFESSOR ELY, of Wisconsin, who has long been regarded as the foremost leader of advanced thought on Social Economics in American Universities, has been interviewed in the *World To-day* for April. He said :—

"There has been a revolution in thought in the universities in the country in the past twenty-five years. A revolution in action is bound to follow.

"Economists to-day are distinctly progressive. I believe that such natural resources as forests and mineral wealth should belong to the people; I believe that the community should own, as fast as it can be prepared therefor, its highways or railroads as well as telegraph and parcels post; that labour unions should be legally encouraged in their efforts for shorter hours and higher wages; that inheritance and income taxes should be generally extended; and that child education should be substituted for child labour."

"Can you say whether, as a rule, your brother economists go as far as you do?"

"Well, some of the best of them go a good deal farther; many not as far."

HOW TO REFORM EDUCATION.

BY AN AMERICAN SOLDIER.

COLONEL C. LARNED contributes to the *North American Review* for April an article entitled "Education from a Military Viewpoint," which contains a great deal to which the attention of all educationists might be directed with advantage. The other day I received a letter from a valued correspondent in India, who maintained that the only people who had any manners in the British service abroad were military men, and that the ordinary civil servants, coming from Oxford and Cambridge, have the manners of grooms. Colonel Larned does not claim that military education is superior to civil education because of the superior manners of those whom it turns out, but he does maintain that military education, as exemplified at West Point, develops character and ability much better than the ordinary schools.

Character, he argues, is the essential meaning, in the last analysis, of every attempt he has seen to define education, but the ordinary school from this point of view is, he asserts, very inferior to the military school, which demands the renunciation of luxury and of the pursuit of wealth, and places the service of others above the service of self as the ideal of life. Of the 4,500 graduates whom West Point has turned out in the 105 years of its existence, 2,370, or more than one-half, have distinguished themselves in civil life.

Colonel Larned makes a series of suggestions as to the way in which the four great fundamentals—character, body, mind, and citizenship—could be secured by grafting some of the military system upon the present methods of education. He holds that every public school in the land should furnish one full, nourishing meal to its scholars as part of their physical training. Athletics should be scientifically supervised, and every school regularly examined. The sound body is of greater importance to society than a mental development at the expense of health. For mind training he would revise the whole curriculum of undergraduate education. He thinks that education ought to be continually inspired by the vital needs of society, instead of being, as at present it too often is, a thing apart—of formulas and dead issues, dry bones and "the iridescent film on the surface of stagnant mind."

It is, however, in his suggestions as to the education of youth in citizenship that his proposals smack most of the soldier:—

For *Citizenship*: here in education is the place and time for Society to organise its body politic; to make the citizen; to safeguard its institutions and defend its integrity. No youth should leave school without a clear, practical knowledge of his political rights and obligations; elementary drill regulations, and the shooting of a gun; the political history of his country and of the principal nations of the world; the skilled use of his faculties, and the knowledge of his body, its functions and its care. Every male, rich or poor, should be practically taught the operations of some one hand trade, and the elements of the

great mechanical motors. Every female, rich or poor, should be taught, besides the skilled training of her faculties, the knowledge of her bodily functions and Maternity; Domestic Economy; Sanitation, Nursing, Household Chemistry and Foods; Needlework; Domestic Architecture; and some one practical wage-earning handwork.

His last recommendation is not less drastic. He says:—

In one respect, the State should interpose sternly and emphatically to coerce the citizen after it has trained him. He should be required under severe penalty to perform his political duties. Absence from primaries and abstention from voting should be visited with immediate punishment; and public sentiment should be educated to regard the neglect of civic duties as disgraceful to the same extent that neglect of duty is with the soldier a shame and a crime.

HOME READING OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

AN interesting feature of library work is the increased attention given to the needs of children, not merely to the supply of books suitable for children, but to the relations of public libraries to educational institutions. In the April number of the *Library*, Mr. John Ballinger gives an account of the experiments made by the Cardiff Public Library in the endeavour to provide for the reading of children. When an appeal for aid was first made to the School Board it met with a cold refusal, but after three years' work of the library and the teachers the School Board realised that the Public Library might well become the successor of the schools in carrying on the work of education, and a joint scheme of organisation was agreed to. How successful has been the circulation of juvenile books through the school libraries may be judged from the following figures: In the year preceding the new organisation the circulation of juvenile books from the Public Library was 31,419, whereas in the year September, 1900, to July, 1901, the loans through the school libraries were 153,528, and during the school year September, 1906, to July, 1907, the circulation was 252,771. What kind of books does the library send to the elementary schools? Stories, fairy tales, tales of adventure, school tales, classic tales, etc., and for older children travel, history, biography, nature-books, elementary applied science, books about games, etc. Again and again the teachers say the children who read are much easier to teach.

M. CHARLES WOESTE, who has an article on Education in Belgium in the *Revue Générale* for April, says the Catholics are opposed to compulsory education, regarding it as incompatible with their principles of liberty. In Germany, where it has met with some success, it was established under the influence of a different régime, but in some other countries it has been a failure. In Italy it exists only on paper, and in France the results have been disappointing. He exhorts the Catholics to establish more schools and to carry on in their favour an active propaganda.

SOME PROBLEMS OF EAST AFRICA.

By MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL.

IN the *Strand Magazine* for May Mr. Winston Churchill gives us the third instalment of the story of his African journey. Writing at Nairobi, he finds the problems of East Africa are the problems of the world. "Colour" is the dominant question in the highlands of East Africa. There are at present 2,500 whites in East Africa and 5,000,000 black aboriginals, yet the Colonists' Association declare they mean to make East Africa a white man's country! What they wish to do is to keep out Asiatics, who, from their economic superiority, would be able to clear the white man out of East Africa as the brown rat extirpated the black from British soil.

AFRICAN AND ASIATIC BOTH NEEDED.

Mr. Churchill states the case of both Europeans and Asiatics with judicial impartiality. He says that the entry of the Asiatic as labourer, trader, and capitalist into competition in industry and enterprise, not only with, but in, the Western world is a new fact of first importance. He thinks that there is plenty of room in the world for all, and there ought to be no insuperable difficulty in assigning different spheres to the external activity of different races:—

Yet the Asiatic, and here I also include the African, native has immense services to render and energies to contribute to the happiness and material progress of the world. There are spacious lands whose promise can never be realised, there are unnumbered harvests which can never be garnered without his active co-operation. There are roads and railways and reservoirs which only he can make. There are mines and forests which will slumber for ever without his aid. The mighty continent of tropical Africa lies open to the colonising and organising capacities of the East. All those new products which modern industry insistently demands are offered in measureless abundance to the West—if only we could solve the Sphinx's riddle in its newest form.

THE TROPICS FOR THE ASIATIC.

The fact that the natives of British India will be shut out of self-governing colonies seems to him to make it all the more desirable that the Imperial Government should afford in the tropical protectorates outlet and scope to the enterprise and colonising capacity of Hindustan. He would reserve the highlands for white men, but the Asiatic should be encouraged to trade and settle as he will in the enormous regions of tropical fertility to which he is naturally adapted. He thinks the blacks ought to work, but he admits that the black man in many cases could give us points:—

And to compare the life and lot of the African aboriginal—secure in his abyss of contented degradation, rich in that he lacks everything and wants nothing—with the long nightmare of worry and privation, of dirt and gloom and squalor, lit only by gleams of torturing knowledge and tantalising hope, which constitutes the lives of so many poor people in England, is to feel the ground tremble under foot.

IN *McClure's Magazine* for April Mr. B. J. Hendrick publishes a character sketch of Governor Hughes which is very eulogistic.

THE AMERICAN PRESIDENCY.

THE best account of "Big Bill Taft" that I have yet seen is Mr. W. A. White's account of the popular candidate for the Presidency in the *American Magazine* for May. It is copiously illustrated. Taft is described as belonging to that class of Americans "who when occasion requires can hook up their wives' dresses in the back and lace their own shoes."

Mr. Maurice Low in the *National Review* says that the Swedes may succeed in nominating Governor Johnson, of Minnesota, in opposition to Mr. Bryan. Johnson began life as the son of a penniless Swedish immigrant. If nominated it is believed he could transfer Minnesota from the Republican to the Democratic camp. Mr. Low also mentions the startling fact that if the negroes in the Northern States voted Democrat they could elect Mr. Bryan. They are threatening to do so on account of their disgust with the Republican Government for the injustice to the Twenty-fifth Coloured Regiment in the affray of Brownsville.

WHO WILL BE THE NEXT PRESIDENT?

The *Fortnightly Review* publishes a very well-informed article, by Mr. Sidney Brooks, entitled "Presidential Possibilities." He speaks very highly of Mr. Hughes, but he says that outside of New York Mr. Hughes is little more than a name, although a familiar one and an esteemed one. He thinks the choice of the Republican Convention will fall on Mr. Taft; the Democrats, he thinks, are sure to put forward Mr. Bryan once more. Of Mr. Taft he says: "He is an admirable example of the public-spirited citizen. He is in every sense a 'big' man, both in character and capacity to fully measure up to the exacting standard set by President Roosevelt. Three times he has sacrificed a supreme and dominating ambition, that of rising to a seat upon the Supreme Court of the United States, in obedience to a higher call." His administrative aptitudes are unquestionable, and he is one of the most palpably honest men Mr. Brooks has ever met. The Labour men, the Negroes, the High Protectionists, and the Conservatives do not like him, and politicians distrust him; nevertheless, Mr. Brooks thinks he will be selected as a candidate, and win.

IN the *Positivist Review* Mr. Frederic Harrison makes a powerful appeal for the abandonment of our policy of the occupation of Egypt. All the signs point to an increased determination on the part of the Egyptians to throw off the English yoke.

THE *Review and Expositor*, an American quarterly, publishes in its April number an article by the Rev. Lansing Burrows on the Literary Works of Thomas Paine, namely, the pamphlets entitled "Common Sense," "The Crisis," "The Rights of Man," and "The Age of Reason." It is over a century since Paine died, and his name is mostly associated with the last-named work.

MR. GLADSTONE AT OXFORD.

MORE REMINISCENCES.

IN the *Cornhill Magazine* C. R. L. F. concludes his pleasant reminiscences of Mr. Gladstone's visit to Oxford in 1890.

THE FUTURE OF LONDON.

Asked whether he expected London to go on growing, Mr. Gladstone replied: "Yes, continually. In another century London will have ten millions of people." Asked, again, whether the decay of the London docks and their dependent industries would not affect the metropolis very much, he said:—

We can't tell yet. London is not like the great towns of the North, where there are a few great industries liable to sudden upset. Why do we never hear of great distress at Birmingham? Simply because its industries are so sub-divided. Small industries are preferable to great ones for the prosperity of a town.

What would cause a stupendous industrial revolution, he thought, was the Manchester Ship Canal.

NOT TO BE DRAWN.

Mr. Gladstone was sometimes "not to be drawn." He politely but firmly repelled a tactless person who tried to draw him about the reasons of the unpopularity of the L.C.C. "Indeed, he had not heard of that—was not much in the way of hearing current gossip." An attempt, not to talk about, but to draw the conversation towards the Ionian Islands (to which Mr. G. had had, in 1859, a somewhat unsuccessful mission), resulted in a characteristic cocking of his right eyebrow, and a remark that now "it would be very pleasant to see the moonlight in the quadrangle."

MR. GLADSTONE ON MR. CARNEGIE.

Talk about Mr. Bryce's book on America led the statesman to speak of American millionaires in general, and of Mr. Carnegie in particular, who was then making £360,000 a year. Mr. Gladstone said he had done his best to have Mr. Carnegie's book about beginning at four shillings a week and rising to be a dollar millionaire disseminated in England, but had not succeeded. He did not agree with Mr. Carnegie for a moment that bequeathing one's fortune to one's wife and children was a bad way of disposing of it, but he did agree with him emphatically, "*every word*," as to bequeathing it to charitable institutions:—

When the Royal College of Music, he said, wanted money and was begging twenty pounds here and fifty pounds there with great difficulty, and the Princess of Wales was trying everywhere for money for it, my daughter wrote to Carnegie and he sent her a cheque for £1,000, and the Princess was wild with delight.

The conversation drifted to other topics, and then reverted to Mr. Carnegie. Mr. Gladstone said:—

I dined with him not long ago at the Hôtel Métropole, but no pomposity, all very simple and nice. Yes, but a mere leveller, a mere leveller in politics; quite seriously, I dislike his politics. He has been taken up by someone whom I won't mention in the political world, who has made some use of him and floated a newspaper. No, I never see that sort of newspaper.

ON MR. MORLEY.

Talk as to the best biographies led to mention of Morley's "Cobden," Southey's "Wesley," Trevelyan's "Macaulay," and of course Boswell's "Johnson." Mr. Gladstone agreed, but not about Morley's "Cobden." "I don't like it," he said. "I have the highest opinion of Morley. But I knew Cobden intimately, and he was a most remarkable man."

ON EUROPEAN FINANCE.

Said Mr. Gladstone: "There isn't a country in Europe that has a sound system of finance except England. Now I'll tell you what it is. The instant the financial year is ended we in England have a complete, though rough, account presented to the House of Commons." The French Chamber, he added, had a most elaborate and detailed system, but no one knew whether it would be adhered to or not; and all other European nations had followed the French instead of us. "Their accounts are all a *sham*."

READING THE LESSONS.

"It is difficult," says T. R., "to describe Mr. Gladstone's rendering of the Lesson; there was no striving for effect, but his reverent sense of the message he was passing on to us, and his perfect articulation, seemed to invest the familiar words with a new meaning. One day, when he read the Second Lesson at the Cathedral, Canon Bright (a strong political opponent) was reported to have said: 'I can forgive him much for the light which he has thrown on the mind of St. Paul.'"

C. G. L. adds: "Equally remarkable was his reading of the Psalms. His deep, sonorous voice continued reading each verse long after the rest of us had finished it. I can see him now, bending over the book as if absorbed in the effort to realise each word; he seemed quite oblivious of everyone else in chapel; and it was this same detachment that made his rendering of the Lesson so striking."

TWO GOOD STORIES.

Of the Princess Lieven, Mr. Gladstone said:—

Yes, I knew the Princess Lieven. She flattered and petted and toadied [the first Earl?] Grey till she could twist him round her little finger. It was quite a different thing, as she found, when she tried to play the same game with Lord Aberdeen.

And one morning at breakfast he told the following excellent story *à propos* of the Duke of Cumberland's and the Duke of Cambridge's habits of swearing:—

Lord Mark Kerr had sworn at some troops at a review before the Queen. The Queen sent for the Duke of Cambridge and said he must reprimand Lord Mark, which the Duke did as follows: "Look here, Mark, H.M. heard you swear, and she said she was damned if she'd stand it."

IN *La France de Demain* for April Henri Turot gives an account of his visit to South America. He is of opinion that the intellectual culture of Brazil is quite French in character, for not only do those who have any pretence to education speak the French language, but they read French literature, and even think in French. He adds that the Brazilians altogether show marked sympathy towards the French, and he thinks the French ought therefore to be able to exercise a preponderant influence in the country.

THE IMPOTENCE OF PARLIAMENT.

A CONSTITUTIONAL INQUIRY IN FRANCE.

IN *La Revue* of April 15th René de Chavagnes edits a symposium on the subject of the Impotence of Parliament in France.

For some years, he writes in his introduction, successive majorities have given proof of their inability to accomplish the reforms awaited by the country, and people have lost all faith in the utility of Parliament. He has therefore instituted a "Constitutional Inquiry," and has addressed to a number of Parliamentarians, sociologists, and writers the following questions:—

(1) Is not the impotence of Parliament to fulfil its legislative rôle the result of a constitutional vice necessitating important electoral reform?

(2) What modifications would you introduce into the recruiting, into the organisation, and into the powers of the Chambers?

(3) Do you favour the creation of leagues, and extra Parliamentary Committees to influence opinion, and in consequence to influence the Chambers, in view of necessary reforms?

SHORTER HOURS.

Raymond Poincaré, a Senator and a former Minister, says that the *scrutin de liste* would not suffice to liberate deputies from local servitude. One scrutiny should follow another until the fatal correspondence which exists between the number of arrondissements and that of seats in the Chamber is destroyed. Yet he would introduce the *scrutin de liste* and proportional representation, and reduce the number of deputies. He would also take politics out of the hands of politicians—that is to say, he would take away from Parliamentary sittings the character of permanence. As if it were necessary for the Chamber to sit some hours every day, and as if the evolution of a people required a new law every day! Charles Benoist would also make the Sessions shorter, so that deputies and senators should not live exclusively for politics.

THE REFERENDUM.

Paul Leroy-Beaulieu is of opinion that three-fourths of the laws made by Parliament cause more trouble than the progress which they realise. The laws relating to the Congregations, the Separation of Church and State, the weekly rest, etc., are in a great measure inapplicable and incoherent. If only the Referendum had existed in France, he is certain that all these laws would have been rejected by the people. He believes absolutely in the Referendum as the only means of limiting the disastrous effects of the presumption and ignorance of the legislator. Too many laws are made, and a number of thoughtless revolutions are decorated with the name of reforms. It is not by laws or Parliaments or Governments that society progresses, but by scientific discoveries and industrial application requiring individual initiative, freedom of association, and the incessant formation of capital.

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION, ETC.

Pierre Baudin replies that the *scrutin de liste* and proportional representation seem to him the best remedies. The *scrutin de liste* would put the intellectual worth of the candidate above other qualifications and proportional representation would correct the tyranny of numbers. Proportional representation and the *scrutin de liste* are also advocated by the Deputies Charles Benoist, Joseph Reinach, Marcel Sembat, and Jules Siegfried, by the Senator Raymond Poincaré, and by Eugène Fournière, the director of the *Revue Socialiste*, while Yves Guyot, Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu, Louis Havet, and Professor Georges Renard are in favour of proportional representation. Advocates of the Referendum are Professor Georges Renard and Paul Leroy-Beaulieu.

THE SECOND CHAMBER.

Alfred Fouillée says the Senate, instead of being a replica of the Chamber, should represent the great intellectual and material organs of the country. Eugène Fournière says two Chambers are good when one represents the nobility and the other the people.

Charles Benoist would limit the omnipotence of Parliament by a Supreme Court similar to that of the United States and by associating with it the State Council in the elaboration of new laws. Pierre Baudin and Joseph Reinach think the French might copy with advantage some of our English political principles and methods.

SUGGESTIONS OF AUTHORS.

Anatole France considers the French Parliament a weak reflection of wealth. Ministers, he says, are in the hands of financiers. The proposed electoral reforms are insignificant, and he does not think proportional representation would help much.

According to Victor Margueritte all the electors care about is to get as much as possible out of their candidate, and all the candidate cares about is getting elected or re-elected. He sees no remedy but education, "the distant palliative of all evils." Fewer representatives and better chosen seems to him theoretically a solution. Emile Faguet suggests a reduction of the number of Deputies to about one-third and of Senators to about half. Marcel Prévost writes that all the recent laws passed by the French Parliament betray insufficient preparation, profound ignorance, and a desire to please the elector by base means.

IN *Cassell's Magazine* for May Sir William Ramsay gossips pleasantly upon the way in which scientific discoveries are made. Mr. E. H. Sothorn tells us how it is and why it is that actors cannot see their audiences; and Mr. J. F. Fraser discourses upon the exceeding tameness of modern travel. In one day in Persia in less than an hour he only met eleven bears in the mountains; he swore and bellowed at them with success until they fled.

PRESIDENT FALLIÈRES'S VISIT TO KING EDWARD.

PRESIDENT FALLIÈRES, who visits London this month as the guest of King Edward, with whom he will go to the Franco-British Exhibition at Shepherd's Bush, is the subject of an interesting sketch in *Chambers's Journal* for April, from which I quote the following passages:—

The grandfather of this M. Fallières who will walk round the Exhibition with King Edward was a humble blacksmith, and he was a typical Gascon, living in the village of Mezin. He was thrifty, and he arranged that his son was made clerk to the magistrates at Mezin. The young man married the daughter of another magistrate's clerk, and the young couple lived with the blacksmith, whose home was above his forge, and it was here in 1841 that the President of the French Republic was born. In due course he was sent to Paris to study for the law; but he plunged somewhat recklessly into the gay life of Paris, and went back to his village-home a failure at his examinations, an advocate of theories which were detestable to his family, and a very anxious problem for them to consider.

Suddenly there was a complete transformation! All the old, idle ways were given up, and he applied himself with the utmost earnestness to the study of his law-books. Working with feverish anxiety, he passed his examinations and became a lawyer, and settled down to a simple and careful life, and speedily rose in his profession until he was regarded as the chief lawyer in a considerable provincial centre. In 1876 he became a deputy; and, rising on the flood-tide of Republicanism, he soon achieved office, and so came at last to the presidency.

In the times of his great success he still abides by the simplest life; indeed, the President of the French Republic now, as was the case with his predecessor, sets an example to the industrious classes of his people in his mode of life. His happiest retreat is to his little country farm at Loupillon, in the Department of Lot-et-Garonne, where he has a little pasture-land and a vineyard whence comes the wine that is laid on his own table. He rises at seven, takes a light breakfast, does a little work, and then goes for a walk lasting an hour and a half. Then it is hard toil all day, and he goes to bed at ten o'clock every night. He has a son and a daughter—the son a lawyer and the daughter a deeply religious lady.

The necessary strenuousness of presidency was not altogether agreeable to M. Fallières at the outset, even if it is so now. Despite all his displayed energies and achievements, he still likes a slippered ease, and has a *penchant* for putting off until to-morrow what need not necessarily be done to-day. Once when he held a ministerial portfolio four thousand private letters were found unopened in one of his drawers, and he shuddered at the story that Loubet had accustomed himself to reading sixty letters an hour, had established a record of eighty-four, and had signed two hundred and forty in an equal space of time!

WRITING on the reform of the Canadian Senate in the *Canadian Magazine* for April, Professor Goldwin Smith says:—"If the election of our senators were given to the provincial legislatures it would surely be an improvement on the present system. The appointments could not be made in the dark."

THE *Primitive Methodist Quarterly Review* for April is a very good number, full of articles of varied interest. Mrs. Kendall writes on Isabella Bird, Mr. Hind discusses the aspects of social life of the people in York and Middlesbrough, Mr. Ritson reviews Thomas Burt's Life, Mr. Dingle pays a tribute to the memory of Gerald Massey, and Dr. James Lindsay contributes an appreciative study of the poetry of Russell Lowell.

THE NATION'S HORSE SUPPLY IN TIME OF WAR.

THE *Journal of the Royal United Service Institution* for April contains a report of a most interesting discussion that took place last February, presided over by the Earl of Donoughmore, upon our National Horse Supply and the Military Requirements. In the discussion various proposals were put forward for the supply of horses. The figures given were somewhat appalling. We have at the present moment 12,000 cavalry soldiers trained at home, and we have only 7,577 cavalry horses for them to ride upon. Nor do we know how many of these are old enough to go into action. In case war broke out we should require 32,000 horses, and no one knows precisely where we are to secure them. One speaker suggested that we should form a great stud farm in the Argentine Republic; in three years' time we could produce horses at the cost of £5 per horse. The discussion is extremely interesting from the point of view of those who want horses, not only for war, but also for omnibus companies, who complain bitterly that they are much worse off now than they were before the Boer War. At present there are only 150,000 riding horses in the country, and there were 1,000 fewer foals dropped in 1906 than in 1905.

THE GERMAN NAVAL PROGRAMME.

ERNEST LÉMONON, who contributes to the first April number of *Questions Diplomatiques* an article on the German Naval Programme, thinks it improbable that German activity in naval construction will soon be relaxed, and foresees that England will have to inaugurate a long period of sustained effort if she intends to maintain the principle of the double standard. According to the present programme the composition of the British fleet for the offensive in 1917 will be eighty-one ironclads and thirty-seven cruisers. In the same year Germany will not have more than fifty-eight ironclads and fourteen cruisers, but these figures prove that in that year England will not be able to oppose two ironclads to one German ironclad. Moreover, the figures would be materially different and much less favourable if England fixed an age limit of twenty years for her ironclads and cruisers, as is the case with Germany. The French fleet at present occupies the third place, after England and Germany, but it threatens to fall to the fourth place, after the United States, and it may be to the fifth, after Japan. It behoves the French Parliament to realise the grave danger caused by the increase in the German navy, and while there is still time to set about remedying the weakness of the French fleet.

THE chief feature in the May number of *London* is Kaid Maclean's story of his captivity under Raisuli. The poor Kaid seems to have had a pretty bad time, and often passed horrible hours under the threat of instant torture and death.

HOW THE TSAR IS DECEIVED.

PRINCE S. R. G., who gave such gruesome details concerning the Tsar's kitchen in *La Revue* of December 1st, continues his articles on the *entourage* of the Tsar in *La Revue* for February 1st and April 1st.

In Russia it is a tradition, we are told, that the sovereign must never know what takes place in his Empire. At the Court no one thinks otherwise, and with the bureaucracy the tradition is an act of faith; but with the people the dictum is "God is too high up and the Tsar too far off," with the addition, "If the Tsar only knew!" Alas! the Tsar does not know. The article in the April number shows how the Tsar is systematically deceived, and how he has acquired a profound distrust of men and things. One conviction, nevertheless, has been born to the Tsar—namely, that the salvation of the country and of the dynasty is to be found in a Constitution; yet in all the official world of Russia the Tsar and his Prime Minister are the only persons who really wish success to the new *régime*.

A "SECRET" MISSION.

The writer declares the following story to be absolutely authentic. Klopoff, a working man, conceived the idea of bringing before the Tsar the sufferings of his countrymen, and at last he succeeded in getting himself presented to the Tsar. While his Majesty was only too anxious to hear, Klopoff in his enthusiasm told him that the remedy lay in his hands, and that no one else could restore peace in his immense empire. The first reform, said Klopoff, must be the concession of liberty to the Press. At that time a terrible famine was devastating the country, and the Tsar knew nothing of it till Klopoff revealed to him the situation. Klopoff was then sent on a secret mission to study the question and bring his report to the Tsar. With such a document, thought the Tsar, it would be possible to confound all the lies of Ministers and Governors. His work completed, Klopoff returned to St. Petersburg and duly presented his report. There remained nothing to do but to act.

WHO IS TO BE BELIEVED?

But the supreme master, with absolute power and unlimited rights, and his collaborator omitted to reckon with the secret police. At the moment when they thought themselves the only keepers of the great secret, the police knew everything, and had vowed to paralyse the undertaking. At the time when Klopoff returned with his report the General Aide-de-Camp of the Tsar was supposed to be returning from a visit to his property in the famine region. The Tsar naturally sounded him on the matter of the famine in Toula, where the Governor was a friend of the General's. The General, informed of Klopoff's mission, said there was no such thing as a famine in Toula, and added that his friend Urussoff had assured him that all was well in that region. Klopoff then had imagined all that he had told, thought the Tsar. Who is to be believed?

THE BANE OF THE TCHINOVNIK.

Another story relates to the Tsarina, who was anxious to found and organise in Russia institutions of social aid. She confided her plan to Nicolas de Népluyeff, a man who has devoted his energies and his wealth to such work, and proposed that he should join her. "What you are able to achieve in your little corner we shall be able to accomplish in the whole of Russia," she said. "Majesty," replied M. de Népluyeff, "permit me to speak frankly. So long as I remain a private individual I can defend my work as I understand it and have carried it out, but if my institutions fall into the hands of the tchinovniks I shall no longer be master of them, and there will be no soul in the work."

While the idea of the Tsarina was but a project the Tsar not only approved of it but took the greatest personal interest in it, but as soon as he saw a prospect of the project being put into execution, not only did his approval cease but he showed himself absolutely hostile to it. What had happened? His *entourage* had declared it was a Socialist enterprise in disguise, and the Tsarina was compelled to abandon her scheme.

THE PRICE WE PAY FOR ANÆSTHETICS.

IN *Science Progress* for April Dr. A. D. Waller publishes an article entitled "The Price of Anæsthesia," the gist of which may be compressed into a few sentences. Deaths from anæsthesia have increased, are increasing, and will continue to increase, says Dr. Waller, until we are as careful in administering chloroform to human beings as we are to animals in a vivisectionist laboratory. The recorded deaths in England registered as due to anæsthetics during the ten-year periods were:—

| | | | | |
|--------------|-----|-----|-----|-------------|
| 1866 to 1875 | ... | ... | ... | 146 deaths. |
| 1876 „ 1885 | ... | ... | ... | 264 „ |
| 1886 „ 1895 | ... | ... | ... | 533 „ |
| 1896 „ 1905 | ... | ... | ... | 1,269 „ |

In order to reduce this death-roll Dr. Waller states that "the first necessary step to take, previous to any possible rational discussion of idiosyncrasies and impurities, is to find means of measuring the quantity of chloroform absorbed, or at any rate of measuring the quantity of chloroform in the air inspired."

After describing as more or less unsatisfactory all the methods at present applied for this purpose, Dr. Waller describes the instrument that is used in the laboratories with which he is connected. He claims for this instrument—

(1) that it is not too troublesome for daily use in the laboratory for animals, (2) that several thousand animals have been anæsthetised in this laboratory during the last five years, without the accidental loss of a single animal, and (3) that, even admitting that the procedure is more troublesome than the ordinary practice, it is not unreasonable to expect as much trouble to be bestowed upon the safe anæsthesia of a patient in a hospital as is bestowed upon an animal in a laboratory.

ANARCHY IN SPAIN.

ANGEL MARVAUD, who writes on Anarchy in Spain in the first April number of *La Revue*, was at Madrid for the marriage of King Alfonso two years ago, and he says he can never forget the double spectacle of the gorgeous nuptial procession from the Royal palace to the Church of St. Jerome and the scene an hour afterwards when a horrible assassination had been perpetrated. Last year he was again in Spain, and as the throwing of bombs had not ceased at Barcelona he proceeded to that city to inquire into the Anarchist problem.

THE CENTRE OF REVOLUTION.

While Andalusia and Catalonia are the strongholds of Anarchy, there is, he writes, an essential difference between the Anarchists of the two provinces. In Andalusia it is the Anarchy of acute crises, and it is of short duration; whereas in Catalonia its nature is less impulsive, and its character more reasoned. In a word, the Anarchy in Catalonia is "intellectual" and is well organised. Barcelona is, indeed, the real centre of Anarchy in the peninsula, and the Anarchists of Madrid are generally Catalonians settled in the capital. Catalonia is the highest developed region of Spain, both intellectually and materially; it is also the most cosmopolitan, and it is perhaps the influence of foreigners which tends to make religious fanaticism and political oppression less bearable here than in the other provinces. At any rate, for over twenty years Anarchy in this region has never ceased to give startling and terrible proof of its growing vitality and strength, and the cruelties and stupidity of the police have only served to exasperate it.

CHANGE OF TACTICS.

In February, 1902, Anarchist feeling took the form of a general strike at Barcelona, but it only lasted thirty-six hours. The Anarchists then resolved to modify their tactics, and violent measures were abandoned. Among the apostles of Anarchism in Catalonia to-day, Anselmo Lorenzo assured the writer, there is not a single partisan of the dagger or of dynamite.

AN ANARCHIST LEADER.

Lorenzo, a handsome man about sixty-five, is described as one of the *doyens* of the Spanish Anarchist movement. He lives in the University quarter of Barcelona, and, as is to be expected, he has passed part of his life in prison, and has lived in exile at Paris. A printer by profession, he was at one time the comrade of Pablo Iglesias, the leader of the Spanish Socialist Party. In an interview the Anarchist leader informed the writer that the beautiful days of the labour movement at Barcelona are past. There is no longer such a thing as the enthusiasm with which the workers affirmed their solidarity in 1902. To-day they prefer to abandon their own individuality to follow one man, Lerroux, the celebrated agitator and ex-deputy of Barcelona.

To educate the people in his views, Lorenzo has at

his own expense erected an immense People's House on the model of the Vooruit of Ghent, with schools, a theatre, a restaurant, and a library. "Iglesias," continued Lorenzo, "has abandoned his former ideal, and has made concessions to society—as though the directest way to attain his end was not the straightest one. These are our arms," he added, showing the writer some pages of a translation of Reclus's "L'Homme de la Terre."

PEACEFUL METHODS.

Yet, concludes the writer, the era of terrorism is not ended. One thing is certain, the Government police are not equal to their task, and the English detective, Arrow, has not been able to foresee or prevent anything. In such circumstances the Government knows only one remedy—namely, the suspension pure and simple of the constitutional guarantees; but experience has shown that such measures will not arrest the progress of Anarchy. The most formidable point about Spanish Anarchy is the practically absolute conformity of ideas of its adepts, a curious fact to note in a country where political parties are not remarkable for cohesion or unity. It is a mistake to say the Anarchist Party is in a state of decadence. The party may be disorganised, but it has not lost adherents.

WHY SPAIN IS BACKWARD.

In *Espana Moderna* Señor Manuel Sales Ferré discusses the reasons why Spain lags behind other nations. As a Spaniard it grieves him to admit it, but the causes, he thinks, are indolence of mind and body and lack of will-power. After reading through his lengthy remarks, one arrives at the conclusion that this condition of affairs is brought about by the want of education and the absence of opportunities for rising in the social scale. Society in all countries is maintained in a healthy state by being recruited from the lower ranks; the tendency is for the upper classes to suffer decadence, and for the gaps to be filled by those who are striving to elevate themselves. Talent is not often transmitted directly from father to son, and the high positions cannot be handed down like some kinds of property. Yet that is just what the highly-placed in Spain are trying to do.

The result is that all those now in power are not necessarily talented, and the country suffers. The poorer members of the community have no chance of rising; it costs too much to obtain the education that would enable them to fill the high positions, and there is no opportunity of breaking through the ring. The Spaniards are not taught to reason; their country has produced men of note in arts and letters, but no mathematician, no physicist, no statistician of repute.

What the Spaniards need is a proper system of education, with competitive examinations for good posts; they are ambitious, and if those chances were given to them as they have been to the British, there would soon be an end to the complaint of backwardness.

BOYS OR GIRLS?

HOW TO FIX THE SEX.

DR. ROMME contributes to *La Revue* of Paris a paper entitled "The Secret of the Sexes: Boys or Girls." He starts with what he asserts to be a fact—namely, that after a war there are always many more boys born than girls. This was attributed at one time to the desire on the part of Nature to replace the men who had been killed in battle. The real reason, according to Dr. Romme, is that in war time the most energetic males are at the seat of war, and, therefore, the burden of begetting the children is thrown upon men who are either older or infirm. Nature, desiring to guard herself against extinction, always produces a son when the father is weak, and a daughter when the mother is weak.

Of course, weakness is a comparative term. No one could very well say that the German Emperor was weaker than his wife, yet he has got six boys. No one could say that the Tsarina was weaker than her husband, and yet she had four girls running. But, nevertheless, he maintains that although there are exceptions, the general rule is that it is the weaker of the two married people who gives his or her sex to the infant.

Age has the same effect as weakness; the older the husband the greater probability there is that the children will be boys. When the father is younger than the mother there are only 865 boys born to 1,000 girls. When they are of the same age there are 948 boys to 1,000 girls, but when the man is sixteen years older than his wife there are 1,632 boys to every 1,000 girls. When the father is eighteen years older than his wife there are two boys to every one girl. The theory is that Nature sees the parent who is likely to die soonest, and promptly causes preponderance of that sex so as to keep the balance even.

The writer maintains that this truth is so well recognised that cattle breeders weaken a cow by bleeding it if they wish to have a female calf, but they bleed the bull if they desire to obtain male progeny. Firstborn illegitimate children are more frequently girls than boys, which Dr. Romme attributes to the conditions attending seduction. A remarkable fact vouched for by Dr. Billon points in the same direction. In the tribal wars in Egypt one tribe made captives of nearly 500 women. Of these women 482 were made mothers by their captors. When they brought their children to birth 403 were girls, and only 79 were boys. He attributes the enormous preponderance of girls to the state of fatigue, feebleness and misery in which most of these poor women found themselves when they became mothers.

If Dr. Romme's theories were to be accepted as scientific truth, it would be interesting to see how many Peers whose wives have only brought forth daughters would consent to artificial debilitation in order to give Nature the hint that the next child must be a boy,

MR. A. C. BENSON ON SHYNESS.

IN the *Cornhill Magazine* this month Mr. A. C. Benson discourses on Shyness, which he has no doubt is "one of the old primitive, aboriginal qualities that lurk in human nature," which ought to have been but has not been uprooted by civilisation. Of course there is the person who has never known shyness, and who always says that it is "all self-consciousness," and comes from thinking about one's self. Of such was Tennyson, who recommended thinking of the stellar spaces as a cure for shyness; and of such, also, was the lady who recommended a shy girl to think of Eternity. Mr. Benson seems to have been sufficiently a prey to shyness himself not to believe much in these remedies.

DIVERSITIES OF SHYNESS.

There is, first, the shyness of childhood, he says; then that of adolescence, which has often a certain charm; and there is also often the shyness of adult life:—

The shyness of early youth is a thing which springs from an intense desire to delight, and impress, and interest other people, from wanting to play a far larger and brighter part in the lives of everyone else than anyone in the world plays in anyone else's life.

"I am sure," concludes the writer, "that the one way to train young people out of the miseries of shyness is for older people never to snub them in public, or make them appear in the light of a fool. A merciless elder who inflicts a public mortification is terribly unassailable and impregnable."

THE SHY ADULT.

The shy person, if he will only observe others, thinking what they may like, asking the right questions, and saying the right things, may be not merely not unpopular, but highly popular. On the other hand, if he takes refuge in the critical and fastidious attitude, he may be a social terror, like an elderly relative instanced by the writer,

who was a man of wide interests and accurate information, but a perfect terror in the domestic circle. He was too shy to mingle in general talk, but sat with an air of acute observation, with a dry smile playing over his face; later on, when the circle diminished, it pleased him to retail the incautious statements made by various members of the party, and correct them with much acerbity. There are few things more terrific than a man who is both speechless and distinguished. I have known several such, and their presence lies like a blight over the most cheerful party.

Mr. Edward Carpenter and the House of Lords.

IN the April *Albany Review* Mr. Edward Carpenter makes the following suggestions as to how to deal with the House of Lords:—

No more hereditary lawgivers to be created.

Let a system of courtesy titles be extended for two or three generations, and let all children in that respect count as younger children; and in a few years we should have got rid of a foolish and somewhat vulgar anachronism.

All future peers created in order to supply the consequent vacancies would be life-peers, and adequate reasons of useful service should be given for each creation—on democratic grounds more or less scheduled and recognised.

There should also be a limitation of number of members,

CHAT ABOUT WOMEN.

WOMEN OF THE OLD STYLE.

IN the *Modern Review* for April a tribute is paid to the heroism of Indian women in the Transvaal, who passed a resolution calling upon the Government to respect Indian marital vows, which forbade the separation of husbands from wives and wives from husbands, and demanding the right to share the husbands' imprisonment.

The same magazine publishes a tribute to a Muslim heroine, the Persian wife of Amir Khan, who was the real Governor of Kabul when the Emperor Aurangzib reigned in India. She was childless, and her husband, who was in mortal fear of her, dared not take another wife, but kept a secret harem and had children thereby. When his wife discovered this she adopted and lovingly brought up her stepsons.

A NOTABLE WOMAN OF THE NEW.

The *World To-day* gives an interesting account of a notable woman scientist who was a daughter of an Englishman, Doctor Nuttall, who married an American. His daughter Zelia was born in San Francisco. She is, we are told, an inspiration and example to all womankind. She knows seven European languages, is still in early middle life, and is a striking brunette beauty. She is a member of all the learned scientific societies in the New World. In November, 1907, President Diaz, through the Minister of Public Instruction of Mexico, nominated Mrs. Nuttall Honorary Professor of the Mexican National Museum. Some time ago she declined the office of Curator of the Mexican Archæological Museum. These marks of appreciation were preceded a few months by others of equal significance.

NEED OF EMANCIPATION IN ISLAM—

Professor Vambéry contributes to the *International* a brief but spirited article on "The Emancipation of Women in Islam." He says:—

The Koran has never ordained the strict separation of the sexes; for, as history shows us, women have formerly played public rôles; they have, as teachers, expounded learning from the chairs of universities; one Mohammedan woman even acted as a general under Musa ben Tarik, the conqueror of Spain. Where the Government puts no hindrance in the way, the Muslim woman adopts freer habits. In Turkey, even the slightest movement in this direction would be most severely punished, for the law ordains the number of buttons on the shoes, the colour, width, and cut of the upper garment; and woe to the fair princess who should betray, by a sidelong glance, her interest in a passing European.

Professor Vambéry maintains that no real progress can be made until the women are emancipated. Speaking of his own experience, he says:—

I recollect with disgust and horror the long winter evenings which I spent in the distinguished society of Constantinople, Teheran, and other places. In consequence of the absence of ladies, there not only prevails a frivolous tone, which brings the blush of shame to one's face, but the conversation becomes banal and tedious; one misses every intellectual impulse, every delicate feeling, and especially those flowers of true poetry that spring up in the mutual intercourse of the two sexes. If I then, half a century ago, standing at the height of youthful fancy, came to the conviction that there can be no question of a social

life in the Islamic world, I can add to-day in my old age that regeneration and intellectual progress are not conceivable with the present strict segregation of the two sexes.

—AND IN INDIA.

In the *Hindustan Review* for March Mr. S. Subrahmanyam pleads the Woman's Cause in India from the point of view of a Radical reformer. He says that in ancient India women occupied a far better and more important position. Their restrictions began during the Mahomedan period. The great obstacle in the way of progress in India is that the Indian woman is a hopeless, intellectual cripple, who is given over to superstition, and her superstitions, which she carries out with a scrupulous rigour, very soon estrange her from her husband. The writer protests against infant marriages, and would allow Hindu women freedom of choice, and permit widow marriages. He says that matrimony by mutual consent is not less sacred than matrimony by the aid of horoscopes. But in spite of conservatism or obstruction a process of change is taking place among Indian women, and, though slow, is none the less sure and steady.

HOW TO MAKE INTERNATIONAL WOMEN.

A writer in the *Girls Own Paper* describes "How to See Foreign Countries" by exchange of homes—an article which might afford many useful hints to girls anxious to see something of other lands and yet not able to afford hotel or even pension bills, and perhaps even too young to go about everywhere quite alone. She had sent to her an advertisement from a Swedish girl who wished to exchange homes with an English girl. The English girl arranged with her, therefore, and was delighted with her six months' winter stay among the Swedes, with its ski-ing, sleighing, tobogganing, and skating. Afterwards she exchanged homes with a German girl in Berlin, her stay in which she also found enjoyable.

The Policeman as Censor.

THE *Lone Hand*, the monthly published in connection with the *Sydney Bulletin*, is much exercised in its mind at the apparition of an art censor in the shape of a New Zealand policeman. In a recent number of the magazine they reproduced Mr. Bernard Hall's picture entitled "Sleep." As the lady, who was sleeping, was undraped, a policeman of Wellington, New Zealand, prosecuted the magazine for obscenity. The case was dismissed, but the editor of the *Lone Hand* is much aggrieved. He says:—

Mr. Bernard Hall is a high Government official in Victoria, entrusted by the State with the control of the Art Gallery and of the students' art classes. Personally he is—and in view of his position as a teacher, it is necessary that he should be—a man of irreproachable character. Can it be seriously suggested that he would paint and exhibit an obscenity? "Sleep" was exhibited in all the principal cities of the Commonwealth. It was generally praised. No one found in it a suspicion of impropriety.

SOCIALISM AMONG BEES.

To the *Bulletin de l'Institut Général Psychologique* Professor Gaston Bonnier contributes a most interesting paper upon "Socialism among Bees." There are certain misconceptions about bees of which we must rid ourselves, he says—as, for instance, that there is a "queen bee," as if there were a monarchical government among bees. This so-called "queen" has no authority whatever, being indeed much more of a slave than a queen, hustled about as she is by her "staff," and made at certain times to lay eggs, and lay eggs, up to the number of four thousand a day, and not even allowed to lay them where she pleases, but only where she is bidden.

It is also thought that bees sleep during winter; but this seems quite an error. Whenever the weather is fine enough in winter they go out, and if it is too bad for them to do so, they are still working, chiefly at eating honey, not only to feed themselves, but to keep, by means of animal combustion, a higher temperature than that of the outer atmosphere.

Again, many bee-keepers think it necessary to make a great noise in order to make a swarm of bees settle on a branch, and all the family comes up armed with saucepans, frying-pans, etc., making a terrible din. This is about as useful as carrying water in a pail with a hole in the bottom, since bees can hear none but very low sounds, and those only at a short distance. They took no notice, for instance, of a regiment of French artillery during the war of 1870, which was shooting away as fast as possible quite close to their hives.

SUMMARY EJECTION OF THE UNFIT.

A colony of bees consists of one laying-mother (the so-called "queen"); 10,000 to 100,000 workers (sterile female bees); and 500 to 3,000 drones (male bees). Feminism, therefore, is a ruling principle of bee society. Humanity, unhappily, is not. The life of a bee-worker is nothing but incessant toil, day and night, without rest or respite or sleep. Such a life only lasts from forty-five to sixty days. A worker occupied in gathering honey (only one of their occupations, though each worker only does one thing, it seems) is speedily worn out. When a honey gatherer is too old, as she soon is, this is seen by her ragged wings and the falling out of her hairs. She is then no longer allowed to gather honey, but is used as a kind of nurse, to keep the very young bees properly warm. When she is too old even for this, she leaves the hive for the last time—to die. If she refuses so to leave it, the colony would soon make her understand that she is old, worn out and useless, and hustle her out. Any worker coming in wounded, or in any way incapacitated, is similarly hustled out. The law of the survival of the fittest seems to be applied in the most rigorous fashion; even larvæ which are not very strong or well formed are turned out to die. In a bee-hive there is no room for the old, and none for the feeble—at least, unless the feeble are certain some day to grow strong. Everything is utilised;

even the young worker, still too weak to go gathering honey or leave the hive, is made useful as a dry nurse—preparing the mixture of honey, pollen and water on which the larvæ are fed.

COLLECTIVISM WITHOUT INDIVIDUALITY.

Professor Bonnier cites many experiments to prove that bees, though collectively highly intelligent, almost incredibly so, are unintelligent individually. Each one does exactly what she is told. Take her off that work, or put some unexpected obstacle in her way, and she is useless. She is a machine, in short, and, taken off her proper work, is about as useful as the piston of a steam-engine taken out of that engine.

Each hive has its own peculiar odour, and so have the bees belonging to it. The custodians—door-keepers, hive-keepers, whatever they may be called—the bees who keep watch outside the hive, are very careful not to let in any bee until, by means of their antennæ, they have ascertained that she has the right odour; but in the height of the honey season these hive-keepers apparently receive instructions to let in any bee well laden with honey, whether of their own hive or not. Such a bee in future will belong to the hive which has admitted her. If the bees of two hives are put together, care must be taken first to give them the same odour. Otherwise there would be a deadly struggle, and possibly both hives would be lost. The hive-keepers also defend the door of the hive against thievish insects, wasps, butterflies, etc. But they are not to be taken in by a dead wasp dangled in front of the hive. Certain other workers are engaged in keeping the hive clean and orderly. It is they who carry out such rubbish as their dead comrades or ill-formed larvæ.

Again, certain other bees are engaged in agitating their wings, making a great current of air, to facilitate the evaporation of water from the nectar. This nectar when brought in contains seventy-five per cent. of water, but it ought to contain, in its final state of honey, only twenty-five per cent. Other bees, again, have to get up very early, before sunrise, and reconnoitre, making a general report on what they find.

Bees are collectivists, ants republicans. By marking bees with a substance which could not be brushed off by the vigorous morning toilet to which it seems the workers are subjected, Professor Bonnier discovered many interesting facts as to the division of labour among them. Everything goes to prove that a bee has absolutely no individuality of her own. She is a cog in the wheel of the colony, nothing more, and she is only that on condition of being a perfectly efficient cog. In the whole colony, however, a very distinct individuality may be found. The writer's conclusion is quaint. I give it in its entirety:—

Motor-cars and steerable balloons will perhaps one day bring about the solidarity of mankind. But if, in order to preserve the human race on earth, it is necessary to sacrifice, as the bees do, all individuality, all joy, and all virtue, this will perhaps cause men to feel a desire to swarm to another planet.

THE FOUNTAIN OF THE GREAT LAKES.

BY AMERICA'S GREATEST SCULPTOR.

THERE was an interesting account in the *World To-day* for February of Lorado Taft, who is one of the foremost of American sculptors. He has been commissioned by the presidents of the Art Institute of Chicago to erect in Chicago his Fountain of the Great Lakes, which will be the first large and purely ideal group erected in America. The editor has kindly sent me a photograph of the life-sized model in plaster for this bronze group, which I am glad to be able to reproduce here. The cost of the fountain is to be met by an appropriation from what is known as the Ferguson Fund of £200,000 for the sculptural adornment of the City of Chicago. The article referred to above will interest all artists and students in this country. It is written by Mr. Charles Francis Browne, one of the best landscape painters in the Western States, who is an instructor in the Art Institute at Chicago.

The April number of the *Craftsman* also contains an article on Lorado Taft and the Western School of Sculptors, Gutzon Borglum's great portrait bust of Abraham Lincoln coming in for special notice. The writer says the bust shows all the varying phases of Lincoln's character, and is the most impressive presentment of Lincoln in any form that has ever been made.

THE *Sunday Strand* contains an account of Chelmsford, the new Essex Cathedral City, with illustrations of the exterior and interior of St. Mary's Church, the new cathedral there.

THREE CENTURIES OF AMERICAN EPISCOPACY.

THE tercentenary of the Episcopal Church in America, 1607-1907, elicits from Mr. Charles Johnston in the *American Review of Reviews* an interesting historical survey. He sees the Catholic Church in France notably advancing towards that free local government which was first worked out by the Episcopal Church in America. He remarks upon the happy constitution of the Episcopal Church.

In it the congregation of the parish as the unit of government, through its elective representatives, churchwardens and vestrymen, not only holds and manages the material property of the Church, but practically elects the pastor. Membership in this congregation is determined by no doctrinal test. The only conditions are attendance at service and contribution towards maintenance. The Bishops are elected by diocesan Conventions, at which clergy and laity are alike represented. Order is secured by a thorough training and testing of candidates for holy orders. Historical continuity is maintained by ordination at the hands of bishops, who trace their spiritual descent to the dawn of Christen-



The Fountain of the Great Lakes.

dom. Its service is the Anglican service, modified in certain noteworthy ways. The old Communion service of Ash Wednesday and the so-called Athanasian Creed are dropped. The descent into hell of the Apostles' Creed has been paraphrased as a visit to the abode of departed spirits. The coming Church Convention may have to consider the question of the Virgin Birth, the question also of negro congregations being still included or set apart as a separate organism, with bishops of their own, also the establishment of an ecclesiastical Court of Appeal.

THE NATION'S GOLD RESERVE.

IN the *Quarterly Review* Mr. Edgar Crammond argues that the stock of gold held by the banks—the banks which really do the nation's business, and on which, in time of stress, it must depend—is not sufficient, and ought to be increased. It is not a purely banking question, but one of national importance, affecting as it does the whole mercantile community.

GOLD IN CIRCULATION.

It seems very difficult to estimate how much gold is actually in circulation in the United Kingdom. The Royal Mint's estimate in 1903 of gold in active circulation was $63\frac{1}{2}$ millions; in 1908, 84 millions; and in banks another 32 millions. Adding to this Bank of England notes and other notes, and silver coin in circulation and in banks, the total stock of money in the United Kingdom may be put at about £167,900,000. This stock of money would be wholly inadequate were it not for the immense amount of transactions covered by cheques. Cheques, bills, etc., to the amount of £12,730,393,000 were paid at the London Bankers' Clearing House last year. For internal currency purposes gold is becoming every year less essential. During the recent crisis in America, by the way, it appears that, owing to loss of confidence on the part of depositors, upwards of £40,000,000 were simply hoarded. The banking business of this country is being done by fewer and fewer institutions, and in the event of trouble here, all the large banks, the writer says, would have to co-operate to prevent one of their number from collapsing. The United Kingdom seems to have very small reserves of gold in comparison with other great commercial countries, only about 58 millions sterling, as compared with 81 (France), 102 (United States), and 176 (Germany). But there are special circumstances which enable us to conduct our business on a gold base which is, comparatively, exceedingly small.

GOLD IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE.

If gold is being less and less used for internal currency purposes, it is becoming more and more used in adjusting international balances. It is partly due to growth of foreign trade with countries whose economic development is backward and countries which hoard gold, such as India and Egypt, and also to the increased output of the world's gold mines since 1894. India hoards and retains for use in the arts nearly £3,400,000 per annum; and much of the gold that goes to Egypt, as Lord Cromer has pointed out, never comes back; it is hoarded.

The case for permanent enlargement of the gold reserves is irresistible. The Bank of France, with which the position of the Bank of England is sometimes invidiously compared, may, if it pleases, meet its obligation in silver, and is able to keep its large stock of gold because of the willingness of the French people to use Bank of France notes as the chief circulating medium. They are used, it seems, far more

than our own Bank of England notes; and the writer suggests as a probable method of strengthening the gold stock of the Bank of England the substitution of small denomination notes for some of the gold coin now in circulation. On the whole, he thinks that our stock of gold is remaining, or tending to remain, at a figure which it is not unreasonable to regard as unsafe.

THE ARTESIAN WELLS OF LONDON.

Cassier's Magazine, writing upon the stability of clay foundations—a question which has been to the fore of late in connection with underground railways—says that it is extremely probable that the true cause of the settlement of St. Paul's Cathedral is generally unsuspected. It is almost certainly not due to the boring of the railway underneath Cheapside, nor to the drainage of the surface soil:—

The true cause (the writer proceeds) of the settlement seems far more probably due to the numerous artesian wells in London. At one time the chalk-water level under London was above the river level. Now it is below the level of the London clay. Whereas formerly the upper surface of the chalk-water pressed against the under surface of the clay with a pressure of some fifty pounds to the square inch, now it does not touch; the dry and sandy strata are interposed between the clay and the water. Thus for years now there has been a tendency for the clay to lose its water and shrink, and it has shrunk and allowed buildings to settle. It has shrunk most under the heavier parts of buildings, as might be expected.

Foundations ought now, perhaps, to be carried down farther than in Wren's time, but with the clay in a dry condition there is certainly less likelihood of further shrinkage.

Double Eyeglasses.

IN a little article in Heft 8 of the *Gartenlaube* Dr. Oppenheimer, an oculist, describes bifocal glasses, a combination of near and distant glasses, the upper part being for distance and the lower for near vision. In America they are in very general use, but they appear to be rather expensive, and it takes a little time for the wearer to become accustomed to them. The original discoverer of bifocal glasses was Sir Benjamin Franklin, who, with his meagre knowledge of French, wished to be able to watch the movements of the lips of his opposite neighbour and see the contents of his plate at the same time. He wore two sorts of glasses in the frame, the upper half for short sight and the lower half for old sight. The best double glasses now in use, Dr. Oppenheimer says, are those manufactured in London.

THE *Aborigines' Friend*, the journal of the Aborigines' Protection Society, publishes an article upon "The Native Problem in South Africa," which contains Lord Selborne's Warnings, Mr. J. M. Orpen's Counsels, Mr. S. O. Samuelson's Views, and Sir Charles Saunders's Experiences.

PASTORAL INDUSTRY OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

THE *Edinburgh Review*, basing its conclusions chiefly upon Blue Books dealing with agricultural statistics for the United Kingdom, and on Miss Jebb's recent book on "Small Holdings," publishes an encouraging article on this subject. In January it was shown that the arable farmers of the United Kingdom, by ceasing to cultivate any but the most suitable land for cereals and green crops, have been able to maintain their place. The April article shows that the pastoral industry of the United Kingdom is, on the whole, in even better case :—

For not only are our horses, cattle, and sheep, and even pigs, celebrated as being among the most valuable in existence, but there appears to be some characteristic common to all kinds of our live stock that induces foreign and colonial stock-raisers not only to purchase the best our breeders are willing to sell them, but to be under the necessity from time to time of replenishing their flocks and herds with fresh purchases of British and Irish stock, in order to maintain in their foreign homes the vigour and value of the imported strain.

England, as is shown by one of the many interesting tables accompanying the article, has greater numbers of horses, cattle, and pigs than any of her colonies; but when it comes to sheep, New South Wales has nearly three times as many, and even New Zealand a third as many again.

HORSES.

In 1901 the United Kingdom bought horses from abroad to the value of nearly one and one-tenth million pounds, and sold horses to the value of just over £600,000. In 1906, it was exactly the other way: she sold horses valued at over one and one-fifth millions, and bought horses valued at somewhat over half a million. In 1906 over 60,000 horses (including ponies) were exported, at an average price of 19 guineas. Most of these, of course, went to foreign countries, but a considerable number went to British colonies, especially considerable when it is realised what a trouble and expense it is to take a horse out to Australasia, for instance. Canada took most stallions (631, average value £77); then the United States (489—£123), then Argentina (285—£300). Then we come to Australia, which took 43, average value £230, and New Zealand 12, average value £325. Austria-Hungary's 5 horses averaged £5,960 each; and Roumania's 2, £1,040. The kind of these horses may therefore be inferred. It is significant that Belgium imported 29,531 geldings at £8 each on an average; and the Netherlands and France also large numbers at a low price. The "draining" process indulged in by foreign countries and our colonies is therefore costly to them and remunerative to our horse-breeders; and horse-breeding may be inferred to be a national industry of increasing importance.

CATTLE.

We export thousands of high-priced cattle for breeding purposes, exactly as we do with horses; and import cattle by hundreds of thousands for purposes of food. But whereas in 1901 we exported

1,648 cattle, average price £37 10s., in 1906 we exported 5,616, average price about £58 4s. In 1906 we imported a considerable number more animals for food, but paid 9s. 9d. a head less for them. In 1906 New South Wales paid the highest price for the three head of cattle she purchased—£239, but Argentina purchased the greatest number. Uruguay took 548 cattle at an average of £78 per head.

SHEEP.

The number of sheep in Great Britain is less than at some preceding periods—barely 25½ millions, whereas it has been over 28½ millions. But there is the same tale to tell with regard to high-class stock in the case of sheep as in the case of horses and cattle. New Zealand imported 165 sheep from us at over £25 each, and the Falkland Islands twenty-four at a not much less price each. Even Argentina paid nine guineas on an average for the 8,000 she took. The writer says :—

The high prices paid for good stock cattle and sheep serve as inducements to British and Irish farmers to raise prize stock. They must, however, remember that in time the descendants of the stock now purchased from the United Kingdom may possibly produce animals that will successfully compete with the stock of the mother country. No effort should be spared in improving our best breeds, for only by constant vigilance and unremitting care will it be possible for the United Kingdom to maintain her position for another generation.

PIGS.

More and more pigs seem to be kept in Great Britain, and if small holdings develop, more and more are likely to be kept, for pig-keeping on a small scale, when individual care and attention can be given, especially when combined with small fruit-growing, is likely to prove more profitable than anything else to the small holder. In 1901 only 378 swine were exported from the United Kingdom, average price £9 2s.; but by 1906, the average price remaining about the same, the numbers exported had risen to 2,221.

"Sheep alone of live stock, both in Great Britain and Ireland," says the writer, "have not a satisfactory record to show, although, as was seen from the respective charts, their case is by no means a hopeless one."

THE *Quiver* for May publishes an interesting account of Dr. Barnardo's successor. The new "Father of Nobody's Children" is Mr. William Baker, formerly a barrister and for some years past chairman of the council. He is an Irishman, born in Tipperary in 1849, and is now devoting the whole of his time to carrying on the work which Dr. Barnardo began. He was in the Trinity College eleven, and one of his latest ideas is to get young ladies to come to the Barnardo Homes to teach the girls to play cricket, hockey and croquet. There are now 130 Barnardo Homes, in which 8,000 children are looked after. Twelve hundred children per annum are emigrated to Canada, and about 2,000 children a year are admitted into the Homes.

THE RÔLE OF THE CATHOLICS IN HOLLAND.

THE *Correspondant* of April 10th publishes an article, by Paul Verschaye, on the rôle of the Catholics in Holland during the last ten years.

NUMERICAL INFERIORITY.

During the war against Spanish rule the Catholics, he writes, were in a majority in Holland; to-day, notwithstanding the progress they have made in the course of the nineteenth century, they number only 1,800,000 in a population a little over five millions. In spite of their numerical inferiority they have ceased to be oppressed, and under the *régime* of the Fundamental Law of November 3rd, 1848, they have gradually managed to recover an amount of liberty to make their co-religionists in other countries feel jealous, and they have come to exercise a notable influence in the direction of public affairs in a State which is so largely Protestant.

THE CHRISTIAN COALITION.

After the law establishing the neutrality of the official or State schools and refusing to the free schools the favours of the State, the Catholics were obliged to break with their Liberal allies and take up a position against them. Then it was that the heroic struggle for the liberation of the schools and for equality before the law of free and of official instruction was begun. At the same time another party, a group of Protestants and Calvinists, was protesting against the rationalist principles introduced by the French Revolution, and hence their name of anti-Revolutionists. The Catholic leader, Mgr. Schaepman, and the Protestant leader, Dr. Kuyper, both realised that the conflict was not so much one between two particular religions as a veritable fight between Atheistic materialism and spiritual Christianity, and they succeeded in bringing about a union of the Catholic forces and the anti-Revolutionists. It was an audacious manoeuvre, but the "monstrous alliance," as it was called, triumphed at the elections of 1888, and the "Christian" Ministry of Baron Mackay, by the law of December 8th, 1889, succeeded in establishing equality of principle between the free and the official schools.

HERR PIERSON'S MINISTRY.

Yet the victory proved fatal to the "Christian" parties, and during the divisions and dissensions in connection with the military problem and the new electoral law the Coalition Ministry was dissolved. In June, 1897, when the elections were to take place under the new law, the Catholics and the anti-Revolutionists again made common cause, but this time the "Christian Coalition" was unsuccessful, and Herr van Houten's Ministry was replaced by the Ministry of Herr Pierson. Notwithstanding its unstable majority, the Liberal Ministry remained in power four years, its most important achievement being the institution of compulsory school attendance,

THE "LIBERAL CONCENTRATION."

Then came the elections of 1901 and the "Christian" Ministry of Dr. Kuyper. Again, in 1905, there was a General Election, the campaign opening with the publication of the programme of the common action of the Unionists and the Liberal-Democrats—development of public education, social reforms, etc., but especially a revision of the Fundamental Law. Opposed to the "Liberal Concentration" was the "Christian Coalition" with Herr Kolkman as Catholic leader, proclaiming the urgency of a close union of the Catholics with the anti-Revolutionists, for the triumph of Christian ideas, and to avoid "the evil of a State without God." Everything seemed to favour the chances of the "Christian" party, but the result was a bad fall for Dr. Kuyper. The new Liberal Ministry of Herr de Meester lasted till December, 1907, but "it did not possess in itself the strength necessary to give the country the great reforms which the majority, without distinction of party or tendency, had long seemed to desire." Meanwhile the "monstrous coalition" survived the electoral defeat of its chief and the anti-Revolutionist Herr Heemskerk was asked to form a new Ministry. In conclusion, the writer says that the "Christian Coalition" promises great things, and that until the common Christian-social programme has been realised and the school question completely solved, the party will continue to exist.

THE USE OF ALCOHOL.

WRITING in *Science Progress*, Dr. Cushny maintains that "some of the highest functions of the brain are thrown out of action by alcohol administered in quantities which induce the phase of exhilaration. Thus it is found that typesetters do a smaller amount of work and make a much larger number of misprints when even a couple of glasses of beer are allowed than when they perform their work without this drug. Only in one respect was any increased aptitude shown—namely, in the transformation of an idea into movement. And many ergographic experiments appear to show that small quantities of alcohol have the effect of temporarily increasing the capacity of doing muscular work, especially when the subject is fatigued. This augmentation is only transient, and the total work done in the course of the day is considerably reduced by alcohol, as has long been demonstrated in the case of forced marching."

As to the use of alcohol as medicine, Dr. Cushny says:—"Alcohol is a drug which may be useful in therapeutics, although I think it can hardly be considered indispensable, but which has so often given rise to habit that its use must be curtailed to the utmost limit."

THE *Vigilance Record* and *Social Reform* for April both contribute to the character and life-work of the late Benjamin Waugh.

THE CONVERSION OF VERLAINE.

THE March number of the *Revue Chrétienne* contains an interesting article, by C. Serfass, on the Conversion of Verlaine.

NEED FOR A RELIGION OF DELIVERANCE.

The writer is struck with the resemblance of the religious attitude of J. K. Huysmans to that of Verlaine, and he thinks it anything but surprising that Huysmans should have signed the preface to the "Religious Poems" of Verlaine. If nothing should remain of Verlaine's work but "a few small masterpieces of sorrowful anguish and mystic fervour," these will attest, like the best pages of Huysmans, that the imperious need for "a religion of deliverance" which characterises sorrowful souls is a real fact susceptible of being reproduced amidst the most diverse circumstances, in a humanity existing under Christianity.

POEMS WHICH WILL LIVE.

Verlaine, continues the writer, was no saint. But low as he may have fallen, he always remained honest, in the ordinary sense of the word. He was a man like many another contemporary, but with this difference, that his life-story was not only known, but he himself took every pains to make it known. What is extreme in his work is not that which will distinguish him in the eyes of posterity. What will live, and what is worthy to live, of Verlaine's work is the collection of poems of his second manner, namely, "Sagesse," 1881.

A FATAL FRIEND.

Two points in the poet's life are dealt with at length—his marriage and his association with the poet Arthur Rimbaud. Verlaine always had an ardent desire for affection, and the pity is that he should never have stumbled upon the being, man or woman, capable of loving him sufficiently to follow him to the lowest depths of his existence to reclaim him. Soon after his marriage the Franco-German War broke out, and the poet did as his fellow-soldiers did—he drank during the hours off duty and soon became the greatest drinker of his battalion. His wife left him, and he drank all the more. Arthur Rimbaud, whose acquaintance he made at this time, also helped to make the separation final. Verlaine's life in London has been described at length by M. Lepelletier, but M. Serfass thinks that if the poet had had another counsellor than the infamous Rimbaud it would have taken a very different turn. The two poets soon quarrelled, and Verlaine went to Belgium. There he learnt that his wife would not return to him, and he drank harder than ever. He recalled Rimbaud, and another quarrel ensued, in which Verlaine threatened Rimbaud with a revolver, and in the end Verlaine was imprisoned for attempted murder at Mons.

CONVERSION IN PRISON.

It was during his imprisonment, when he was obliged to calm his soul and recover somewhat from his fever, that he turned to religious matters and experienced a sort of conversion which was not altogether without

fruit. A long time after his imprisonment he wrote an account of his conversion, but by that time he was morally much less free than he was in prison. His old passions had returned. The writer, nevertheless, attributes to the period of his detention the poems in which Verlaine was really himself, namely, the "Religious Poems," which Catholics are not alone in admiring. In the prison at Mons, where he said he spent the best part of his life, he felt positively a new soul growing in him, and from the day of his first communion his captivity seemed short, too short, but for his mother, he said.

WAS MUHAMMAD A QUAKER?

THIS is a bold way of putting the question which presents itself after reading a very interesting article in the *Review of Religions* for February. The writer, who does not give his name, but who claims to be an authority in interpreting the Koran, devotes his February essay to a demonstration of the thesis that so far from Muhammad having sanctioned Jehads (Holy Wars) to propagate their faith he was practically a Quaker, that at the beginning he deprecated the use of force even in self-defence, but that afterwards, when his followers were being massacred, he authorised them to defend themselves. The writer says:—

The words in which the Holy Koran incited the Muslims to fight with their opponents are a clear proof that the commandment related only to defensive fighting. All beliefs and ideas as that the Messiah and Mahdi will appear at any time to convert the non-Muslims to Islam with the sword are utterly absurd and false, and the Holy Koran is sufficient for their refutation. The religion which can show heavenly signs at all times and which is full of truth and wisdom does not stand in need of earthly weapons for its propagation. It carries on its fight with the shining signs from God and not with the sword.

We are then told that the Koran can be proved to be the book of all others which reveals the will of God because—

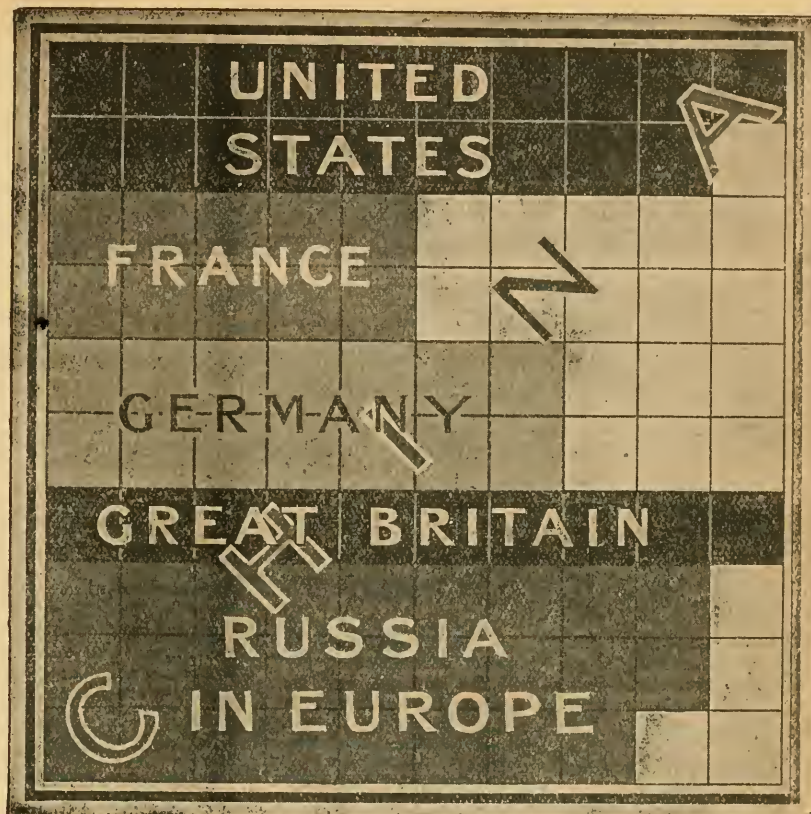
when a person follows the Holy Book perfectly, the manifestations of Divine power are shown to him in the form of miracles, and Almighty God speaks to him and informs him of the deep secrets of the future. I do not mention these blessings of the Holy Koran on the basis of statements made by others, but I state only what I have myself experienced and call attention only to the blessings which I have personally tasted. The miracles which have been wrought by me are not less than a hundred thousand, and may even exceed that number. Almighty God has said in the Holy Koran that a true follower of it will not only believe in the miracles wrought by the Holy Book, but that he himself will be granted the power to work miracles. This efficacy of the Word of God I have myself witnessed, and to me have been given the miracles which cannot be wrought by any human power and are solely the work of God. The disastrous earthquakes which have upset vast tracts of land, and the plague which is cutting off human life like a scythe in a ripe field of corn, are only two of the signs which have been given to me.

It is not very clear to me how earthquakes and the plague can be regarded as signs specially vouchsafed to the writer of this article to prove the Divine authority of the Koran.

CHINA AND THE GREAT NATIONS.

"The future of China, for weal or woe, depends," says Mr. M. Broomhall, in *National Righteousness*, "perhaps more than on anything else, on her future relation to opium. If delivered from its curse, she will unquestionably become a mighty people; and if evangelised, her influence for good will reach to the ends of the earth. But if the drug is still permitted to besot and ruin her people, her future cannot fail to be one of degradation and misery to herself; and her influence baneful and dangerous to the world."

Each square in the diagram, reproduced here by permission, represents four millions of population. The whole number in the diagram stands for China. Allowing to each country named as many squares as will represent its population, Mr. Broomhall points out that the aggregate population of these five nations is exceeded by the population of China.



A CHINESE REPUBLIC.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATS OF THE CELESTIAL EMPIRE.

ACCORDING to Albert Maybon, who has an article on the Chinese Social Democrats in the mid-monthly April number of the *Mercur de France*, Dr. Souen Yi-sien is at the head of the present Chinese revolutionary party. This party, he explains, has nothing in common with the little group of reformers who in 1898 attempted to direct the affairs of the Government.

To modernise China these new revolutionaries would drive away the Manchus from Peking and replace the absolute monarchy by a Republic of the people. The manifesto of the party is a speech which Dr. Souen Yi-sien made at Tokyo on January 16th, 1907, at a meeting held in honour of the anniversary of the creation of the *Ming pao*, a journal for the people, and organised by the Chinese students in Japan. The audience is said to have numbered over 5,000. The leader reminded his hearers that the *Ming pao* had put before its readers three great principles—the principle of race struggle in China, the principle of the people as sovereign, and the principle of Socialism. Capitalism, he said, has not yet appeared in China, but as civilisation develops and the land becomes more valuable, the social question cannot fail to become more and more important, and now is the

moment to act before the problem becomes impossible of solution. To give to the Chinese race the faculty to administer and govern, to establish a democratic régime, to create a Socialist State—that is a complete whole, and on it depends the welfare of a population of 400 millions, said the leader, in conclusion.

Recently Dr. Souen Yi-sien had his "revolutionary programme" distributed amongst his partisans, and the party is said to be prepared for the most extreme measures. While the speech at Tokyo in 1907 was a statement of the leader's theories, the programme of 1908 is a plan of action; the speech merely formulated an ideal, the programme indicates the means by which to attain the desired end; the speech was addressed to the intellectuals, the programme is addressed to the people.

THE April number of the *International Journal of Ethics* opens with an article by Mr. J. S. Mackenzie, of Cardiff, on the Problem of Moral Instruction and the work of the Moral Instruction League. In morals the right habit and the insight into its significance ought, he thinks, to develop side by side. The right way to guard against the destructive influence of reflection upon our moral habits is to base our habits from the outset upon a reflective insight.

THE WORLD WITHOUT RELIGION.

A MEDITATION, BY GOLDWIN SMITH.

IN his retreat at Toronto Dr. Goldwin Smith, writing in the *North American Review*, is much exercised in mind at what will happen to the world in which he has not much longer to linger. In politics he is chiefly alarmed concerning the progress of Socialism and Home Rule, but that is only a matter of the surface. What really perturbs him is anxiety as to what the world will be if Religion disappears. That is the dread question, he says, which seems now to be everywhere presenting itself. The social system depended for its stability on the general belief in Providence, and that for inequalities here there would be compensations hereafter. This belief, apparently, is now departing. In some places it appears to have fled, whilst scepticism and social unrest come in its room.

HAVE WE A REVELATION OF GOD?

He then surveys in meditative fashion the various reasons which have brought about this crisis. He attributes it partly to great physical discoveries and the ascendancy of science, although he admits that evolution, instead of being destructive of the idea of a Creator, rather increases the argument from design. For what power impregnated the germ with all this vast and marvellous evolutionary capacity? He asks himself whether the Deity has revealed itself to man, and answers his question in the negative. He thinks that the Old Testament is certainly not free from error concerning the works of the Deity; and that it is impossible to believe, in the face of doubtful authenticity, contradictions as to fact and local superstition, that the New Testament, any more than the Old, was dictated by Deity. But he admits:—

That with Jesus of Nazareth there came into the world, and by his example and teaching was introduced and propagated a moral ideal which, embodied in Christendom, and surviving through all these centuries the action of hostile forces the most powerful, not only from without, but from within, has uplifted, purified, and blessed humanity, is a historical fact. With the civilisation of Christendom no other civilisation can compare. But we have been accustomed to believe that there was a miraculous revelation of the Deity. A revelation of the Deity, though not miraculous, Christianity may be believed to have been.

The question whether a revelation is miraculous or not hardly appears to have the importance which Dr. Goldwin Smith attaches to it. So long as the revelation is there, the precise mode of the revelation is immaterial. He thinks that there is a certain evidence of beneficent design in the universe, but there is no key to the mystery of all that seems to be at variance with beneficence other than that which may be suggested by the connection of effort with virtue and the progress of a collective humanity.

"IF THIS LIFE BE ALL?"

He then discusses the question whether belief in a future life generally has held its ground, and follows it up by the inquiry: How, if this life be all, can

we continue to hold our faith in divine justice? Millions of beings are brought into existence whose life appears to be nothing but suffering. How is this compatible with our faith in supreme beneficence? Is confidence in supreme justice compatible with the conviction that the tyrant and the tortured victims of his tyranny alike repose for ever in the grave?

The theory of Positivism is that there is an endless existence in a collective humanity, in which individuality and personal consciousness are lost; but Professor Goldwin asks, Would the prospect lead the ordinary man to work and suffer for future generations? He asks whether there is not still something in human nature apparently insusceptible of physical explanation, and seeming to point to the possibility of a higher state of being? But he has not yet opened his eyes to the fact that what he puts forward with hesitation as a suggestion is every day becoming more and more probable as the result of inquiry in a realm for which he has supreme disdain. All that he has to say concerning the whole realm of psychical research is summed up in the following paragraph, which indicates all too plainly how his intellectual outlook is limited by unworthy premises:—

The religious disturbance shows itself at the same time in the prevalence of wild superstitions, such as Spiritualism, rising out of the grave of religious faith, and attesting the lingering craving for the supernatural, somewhat like the mysteries of Isis after the fall of national religion at Rome.

His practical conclusion is that the fall of the Papacy is near at hand, and that the next generation will see whether this will be followed by a general dissolution or a union of Christendom on the broad moral basis of the Christian ideal, of which there are some signs. The present generation can do more, and plead, I may add, for a free and unprejudiced inquiry into the fresh light that is being shed by psychical research upon the nature of human personality, and the persistence of that personality after the change we call death.

THE "CHRIST-IDEAL" IN THE "OPEN COURT."

In the *Open Court* the editor, discussing the future of religion, says:—

Whatever will be the outcome of our present religious crisis we may be sure that in the long run the true and noble ideals of religion will survive. It seems to us unwise to found religion upon historical facts, especially if they are so doubtful and unreliable as are the statements of the Gospels. The life of religion is always rooted in the norm of the eternal, and so it seems to us that inasmuch as the Christ-ideal explains the enormous influence of Jesus on mankind we ought to cling to the Christ-ideal and need not fear any loss if we lose the historical Jesus.

It is perhaps not accidental that the religion was called "Christianity" after the title of the Saviour, and not after His name. It is after all the religion of the eternal ideal of a god-man whoever he may be, whether or not he was actualised in Jesus, or even if he was never actualised at all. We may even purify the ideal and cleanse it of the pagan excretions which are still clinging to the so-called orthodox Christianity.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR THE LORD'S PRAYER!

In the same magazine Mr. T. Wakeman publishes a metrical substitute for the Lord's Prayer, which

he thinks might be adopted by those who shrink from saying Paternoster :

O World, O Man, and Soul of Me—
The Endless All ; our Holy Three !
I live and love in work and joy,
With Thee—in Thee !

So may my life to *all* give meed,
As other lives supply *my* need.
To all I dedicate *my* all,
In thought and deed.

O let me learn to know the True,
So that the Good my hand may do—
That what is life to me shall live
The ages through.

O may *my* will as *thine* be done—
Thy will and mine so closely spun
That in the pattern of the years
We shall be one.

So come our splendid reign of Man
Our Paradise of Earth to plan—
For Each and All ; for Me and All.
Amen, Amen.

PERSONALITY IN PERIL.

Mr. F. H. Gile, writing in the *Monist* for April on "Some Dangerous Tendencies of Modern Materialistic Psychology," expresses with great vigour the conviction that the materialistic hypothesis which ignores utterly the personality is calculated to have disastrous results on the moral progress of the race. If the poet, the artist and the thinker are to be regarded as unnatural, disordered reactions from the impressions of the outer world, then all characteristics not purely animal are disorders of the nervous system, and then indeed the growing grain of love and justice, kindness and purity about to flower among the nations of the earth to-day will be burnt to ashes. Mr. Gile's article is a powerful and eloquent presentation of one phase of the question too often overlooked.

WHAT IS THE SOUL?

Dr. Paul Carus in the same magazine, writing upon "Life and the Soul," admits the justice of Mr. Gile's protest, but it is possible, he thinks, to accept the scientific theory that the soul is but a systematised totality of the meanings which reside in the feelings of an organism, without falling a prey to moral indifference, and without losing our ideal aspirations.

THE *World To-day* for April publishes a very interesting paper on "Latin America" by John Barrett, of the Washington Bureau of American Republics. Mr. Barrett lays great stress upon the commercial opportunity for the United States in the development of Latin America, which at present he thinks is most unfortunately monopolised by Europe. The facts and figures which he gives concerning the business done by the United States in South America are very remarkable. Nothing can be done, however, until steamship communication is improved between the two continents.

THE RELIGION OF THE JOURNALIST.

MR. H. JEFFS, writing in the *Primitive Methodist Quarterly Review* for April, has a good word to say as to the religious character of the members of the profession to which he has devoted thirty years of his life. Mr. Jeffs naively says :—"I venture to declare that there is a good deal of religion in journalists. It is not, however, denominational religion" :—

It is the journalist who best understands the influence of religion on public opinion. He finds religion making its influence felt in every department of social and public life. His denominationalism, however, has to be exceptionally tough in fibre and deep in its roots to remain unweakened by his association with his profession.

There is, of course, a danger in the journalist's cosmopolitan attitude towards sectarianism. The man who is undenominational is rarely a regular churchgoer, and still more rarely a religious worker.

The journalist who belongs to the editorial or general literary staff of a paper has to take large views, and all-round views, of political, social, and religious movements. He often feels terribly cramped as a member of a church and a denomination.

As a journalist of the secular Press, he knows neither sect nor theology. To him priests and clergymen and ministers are public men, to whom he must deal even-handed justice.

The journalist who has come to take a real interest in religion will be attracted chiefly to religion on its practical side. He wants to see the forces of the Churches directed into the channels of ethical and social reform.

I have rarely met a journalist who was not an admirer of General Booth. They like the flaming passion, the miraculous energy, the practical nature of the man ; and General Booth has had the good sense always to welcome journalists to witness the social salvage-work of the Salvation Army, and let them judge for themselves.

THE STREET OF LAY PREACHERS.

Mr. Jeffs refers to various well-known journalists as Anglicans, but surely he makes a mistake in making the Anglican Church a present of Mr. H. W. Massingham. Mr. Massingham was brought up as a Non-conformist ; what he is now I would not venture to say, but he is certainly not an Anglican. And the following paragraph will be news to most people :—

Fleet Street produces more lay preachers than any other street in the world, men who preach not only with their pen but with their tongue. The P.S.A. Brotherhood movement owes its most acceptable preachers to the Press. In the London district four out of five speakers who are in the greatest demand are journalists. There were saints even in Cæsar's household, and there are earnest, religious men in Fleet Street newspaper offices where they would be least expected to be found. One of the most religious men in Fleet Street is the war correspondent of the *Daily Mail*, who wrote the famous description of the "Sixty Thousand Methodists on Mow Cop." It was a journalist on the *Daily Express* who promoted a Press Prayer Union, to which the main objection made by men on the religious Press was that it was founded on too narrow Evangelical lines, that shut out most religious Pressmen.

Mr. Jeffs is on the staff of the *Christian World*, and he is a lay preacher in the Primitive Methodist Church.

In the Spring number of *Poet Lore* there is an English translation of Jose Echegary's tragedy "The Madman Divine."

WANTED—FRIARS FOR INDIA.

A PLEA FOR A MODERN ST. FRANCIS.

MR. S. E. STOKES, jun., of Philadelphia, contributes to *The East and the West*, a quarterly review for the study of missions, a plea for a new departure in missionary work. For the last two years he has been living the life of a Friar in the Upper Punjab, and in this paper he tells the story of his experiences.

He had been a religious man for some months before the conviction gradually grew upon him that it was his duty to attempt to imitate Christ, and go to and fro among the natives as a penniless Friar. He took St. Francis as his model, and in August, 1906, he distributed everything that he had among the people that needed them, and, after three days spent in solitary prayer, he assumed the robe of a Friar and started off on his pilgrimage among the people. He found a Rajput boy of the same way of thinking as himself, and the two of them went off together. He then put the boy in a school, and started on his own account. An Indian Christian being moved to join him, they went to the plague-stricken villages in order to minister to the sufferers, taking a blanket, a little water vessel, a few medicines, and a Greek Testament, and arrived at a village where half of the people had died in two years.

HOW ONE FRIAR PERSEVERED.

Mr. Stokes lived under a tree, and trusted to charity for food from day to day. At first the people were rude to him and gave him stale food, and insulted him and ordered him about for three days, but he continued patiently working among the sufferers from the plague. After three days the attitude of the people changed, they made friends with him, brought him the best food they had, and called him in to visit their sick. The reason for this one of them thus expressed as follows:—

"I know that you are truly a *bhagat* of God, for you are gentle, and when men insult you, you do not become angered. Moreover, you love everyone, even the low castes and the children, and speak mildly to those who torment you. Thus did Guru Nanak Dev and Raja Gopi Chand, and by this sign all *bhagats* may be known."

From that time he was welcomed everywhere, and he is quite certain that it is only necessary to lead the Friar's life in order to secure the confidence and support of the people:—

This was accorded to me as soon as I made them feel that I was not merely serving them to win "merit," but that I really loved them. As soon as the Indian becomes absolutely certain that we love him with a true love, he will return it with interest. The Friar, living as he does in such close contact with the people, has many opportunities of showing the depth of his love which are denied to other people.

THE PLAGUE CAMP A GREAT OPPORTUNITY.

Each of the pest camps presents a great opportunity. We must prove ourselves worthy, he says, of India's trust and love if we really desire to win them. Famine, small-pox, plague, cholera, and leprosy bring with them chances for noble service. Mr. Stokes lived at a leper asylum for many months, taking care of

the lepers and dressing their ulcers. There was no need for preaching, he says; our actions preach, and the barrier which all earnest missionaries in India keenly feel, and which was formerly his despair, was removed for him as soon as he became a Friar. The extraordinary thing is that, although the doctor told him that he was certain to die in a year, he has grown stronger and healthier ever since he took up the Friar's work. He pleads:—

An Order is needed on the general outlines of the *Fratres Minores* of St. Francis, having as its aims the imitation of Jesus in the service of the sick, and taking as its field the plague and cholera-infected areas, the segregation camps, leper asylums, etc., of India. It should differ from the above Order in not being mendicant, but should receive food when willingly offered. Such an Order we are trying to form.

Mr. Stokes is a member of the American branch of the Anglican Church. He was brought up in Philadelphia and educated at Cornell University, and for several years was a semi-invalid, and travelled from one health resort in Europe and America to another.

A Restaurant Guide to London.

MR. BERNARD PARSONS, in an article in *Cassell's Magazine*, entitled "Feeding the World," says that restaurants of all kinds are to be found in London. Americans are catered for everywhere. There are a hundred Italian restaurants and any number of French ones, but there are only a couple of Spanish restaurants in the Soho district. Jewish restaurants are only to be found in the East End. There is a Turkish restaurant in the neighbourhood of the Palace Theatre. In Whitechapel there are several Chinese chop-houses, where birds' nest soup and sharks' fins are served up at a price from 5s. to 10s. per portion. There is only one real Japanese restaurant in London, and at a Russian restaurant in Cheapside it is possible to dine off bear sirloin. The restaurateur buys his bear for £25, but of this sum he can recover about £3 or £4 for the skin.

Engineers' English.

THE *Engineering Magazine* contains an article urging upon engineers the importance of being able to write clear, direct, grammatical English. "The average matriculate of any college is highly illiterate," proceeds the writer. "The freshmen in technical schools are no better. The graduates cannot spell." Which things possibly result from taking too seriously Professor Child's remarks: "I don't much care how anybody spells, so he spells different from what is established." Apparently, he doesn't much care either how anybody writes. A badly written passage, the writer contends, is no less torturing in a technical treatise than in a novel. To the outsider it is even more torturing. The same magazine also contains an article on the new museum, or rather permanent exhibition of safety devices in Paris, installed about two and a half years ago, at the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers—devices, of course, for avoiding accidents.

BRITISH OFFICERS WITH THE ETHICS OF PIRATES.

IN the *Journal of the Royal United Service* for April there is an extremely interesting report of a paper, followed by a discussion, on the Hague Conference and Naval War. The paper was read by Rev. T. C. Lawrence, Admiralty Lecturer on International Law, at the Royal Naval War College, Portsmouth. It is a judicial and on the whole appreciative statement of the action of the Hague Conference on the question of naval war.

Dr. Lawrence expresses the strong wish that Great Britain may find herself able to sign the Convention for an International Prize Court. The chief interest of the paper, however, is the report of the discussion which followed, in which Commander Lord Ellenborough, Major-General Sir Thomas Fraser, Commander W. F. Caborne, and the Marquis of Graham took part.

The speeches of most of these officers seem to indicate that the rudiments of civilisation and humanity have not penetrated into the British Army and Navy. It would be as well if Mr. Haldane and Mr. McKenna were to put their heads together and draw up an elementary text-book for the use of officers in both services, explaining to them that after all civilisation has made some progress, and that the ethics of pirates somewhat grate on the consciences of mankind when cynically advocated by British officers.

BARBARISM STARK NAKED.

As Dr. Lawrence may well remark, a great deal of the criticism goes against the existence of any international law at all. It is directed towards going back to something like barbarism. "Something like barbarism" is a euphemism; it is barbarism, stark-naked and unashamed, which parades itself in some of these speeches. We congratulate Dr. Lawrence upon the vigour and intrepidity with which he reproved these ill-informed savages to their face, and warned them that whatever they may say they will have to take account of the humanitarian sentiments of the civilised world. It is possible, he added, that a belligerent who makes his own law on his own quarter-deck, unrestrained by any International rule, and laughing at it as mere nonsense, will find himself faced by a combination of powerful States and go down with a mighty overthrow.

The fact is, that if British officers are to act in the spirit in which some of them discussed Dr. Lawrence's paper at the Royal United Service Institution, the best thing that we can hope for is that they will be hanged at the yard-arm, and the sooner the better.

THERE are two papers in the current magazines dealing with the ordeal of first Presentation at Court. One is by Lady Mary in the *Woman at Home*, entitled "On Going to Court." It is copiously illustrated with portraits of *débutantes* and their dresses. The other paper is written by Laura Farlow, and appears in the *Royal* for May.

"IF YOU WANT TO BE HAPPY,
BE GOOD! BE GOOD!"

IN the first April number of *La Revue*, M. Jean Finot continues his series of articles on the Science of Happiness.

The evolution and progress of Goodness will, he writes, be greatly facilitated in future society; for it will be easier to practise Goodness when wickedness and egoism have ceded much of their territory. As soon as the sentiment of equality has taken hold of people's minds, social differences will depend on greatness of thought and on Goodness. And the aristocracy of the future will be recruited from among those who possess greatness of heart. Future centuries will love Goodness because of its democratic origin. Accessible to all, it has also its germs in all. Like the sun, it contains an inexhaustible energy, and shines for everybody. The question, "How to be happy?" often resolves itself into the question "How to practise Goodness?"

AN ADORABLE TRINITY.

People speak of innate Goodness, but it is above all an acquired quality. It grows and perishes in our consciences. Though of divine beauty, it is all the same a human quality. We need a Pestalozzi of Goodness to guide and develop Goodness in young minds, and one day perhaps a course of Goodness will be instituted. It will certainly be the most adorable science of youth, and it will also be the most useful for their happiness and that of the community. In the train of Goodness Love is not far behind, as the sun accompanies fine weather. Intimate sisters, Goodness and Love are necessary conditions of Happiness. When the adorable trinity of Goodness, Love, and Happiness have once been realised they will never again quit the human conscience. The duty of Love is often preached to us, but the teaching of the moral advantages is usually omitted.

GOODNESS AND TRUTH.

We evolve towards Goodness when we evolve towards Truth. One is the complement of the other, and social Truth is nothing but social Goodness. Individual Goodness and social Goodness translate themselves into concrete actions; both grow equally in the atmosphere of Truth. Goodness and Love are the most efficacious remedies against the miseries of existence. Pessimism and disenchantment are transformed into rules of living, and to know how to live is the salvation of the soul. Let us hope that the war of all against all will one day be replaced by the love of all for all. Humanity no doubt is marching in that direction, and though progress seems slow it is nevertheless certain.

IN the *Lone Hand* for March there is a realistic account of a big operation by a surgeon, which gives a more vivid picture of the precautions necessary to secure antiseptic treatment than I have seen in any other magazine.

MUSIC IN THE MAGAZINES.

MENDELSSOHN'S "SONGS WITHOUT WORDS."

HERR CARL REINECKE has a little article on Mendelssohn's "Songs without Words" in the April number of the *Deutsche Revue*. Rarely has a pianoforte work met with such quick and universal success as the first book of the "Songs without Words." Five more books followed, and after the master's death a seventh book was compiled from his manuscripts, which, says Herr Reinecke, was certainly not done in the sense of the composer, who was the severest critic of his own work. The "Spring Song" soon became a universal favourite and Madame Schumann often had to repeat it at her concerts, but since Rubinstein's death Mendelssohn's "Songs" are seldom played at piano recitals. Ushered unheralded into the world, the "Songs" charmed the musical public by their pure beauty alone. The idea of creating lyric pieces in the most simple of musical forms was new, and the original and appropriate title, which hit the nail on the head, no doubt contributed to their success. Herr Reinecke says he once heard Mendelssohn play two of the "Songs," and he has never forgotten the composer's beautiful playing of the pieces, or the wonderful improvisation which connected them. On another occasion he heard Madame Schumann play the "Spinning Song," but when she reached bar 79 she was unable to find the Coda, and she repeated the greater part of the piece. A second time she failed to find the Coda, and the piece was repeated again, but this time with the proper ending. Mendelssohn, who was present, led her away from the piano, and thanked her for playing his "Song" three times, but tears of vexation had already risen to her eyes.

EDITING BEETHOVEN'S LETTERS.

In the April number of the *Deutsche Rundschau*, Albert Leitzmann has an article on the new edition of Beethoven's letters which is being issued in five volumes under the editorship of Alfred Christlieb Kalischer, a critic whose name is not unknown in connection with Beethoven literature. Herr Kalischer, however, has found a severe critic of his work in Herr Leitzmann, who regrets that Beethoven should have been so much less fortunate in his editor and biographer than the other two great musicians of Vienna—namely, Mozart and Haydn. But it is no easy matter to edit Beethoven's letters, for not only was Beethoven's elementary education very deficient, but he was most careless in his orthography, grammar, punctuation, and style, and the first business of an editor must therefore be to correct at least some of the more obvious mistakes. Herr Kalischer seems to think that this would detract from Beethoven's greatness, and so with "diplomatic fidelity" he gives us everything as it appears in the original. Moreover, he ascribes letters to wrong dates, and in his comments he is very critical of other workers in the same field. Beethoven's famous letter to his "Immortal Beloved" is cited as a case in point. Herr Kalischer

again addresses it to the Countess Giulietta Guicciardi and dates it 1801, yet in the seventies he had much to say against these statements of a former biographer. More recent research has resulted in naming as the recipient of the letter Countess Therese of Brunswick, the sister of one of Beethoven's most intimate friends, while the year is believed to be 1807. Beethoven's newly-discovered letters to Josef Karl Bernard, which have been appearing in *Nord und Süd*, are concluded in the April number.

LISZT'S POET.

Marcel Herwegh and Victor Fleury are publishing in the *Deutsche Revue* the letters of Princess Caroline Sayn-Wittgenstein to the poet Georg Herwegh. The introduction in the April number shows us Herwegh in his relations to Liszt. When Herwegh published his poems in 1841 he suddenly found himself famous. Liszt, who had made several attempts at composition without success, was attracted to the "Song of the Riders," and his setting of the poem was an immediate success. This was followed by a setting of Herwegh's "Rhine Wine Song," which was sung at a concert at Leipzig in December, 1841, whereupon Herwegh, who was in Paris, wrote to Liszt. Other compositions for songs by Herwegh seem to have been equally successful, and in 1844 we find Liszt visiting Herwegh at Paris. Among the regular visitors to the *salon* of Georg and Frau Herwegh were Liszt, George Sand, the Countess d'Agoult, and the French poets Ronchaud, Ponsard, and Vigny. Herwegh's aristocratic manner and his clever conversation made him a great attraction in Paris circles, and everywhere he was taken for a born Frenchman.

THE MUSICAL RENAISSANCE IN CANADA.

Miss Katherine Hale, writing in the *Canadian Magazine* for April, waxes enthusiastic in describing what she regards as the musical awakening in Canada. As an instance of this she says:—

In Toronto, Mr. H. M. Fletcher is the conductor of two bands of singers, the Schubert Choir and the People's Choral Union, numbering nearly five hundred members. And whence came these singers? Chiefly from out of the business world; from the foundries, factories and big departmental stores. Mr. Fletcher teaches his singers sight reading in half a dozen lessons. And what do we get? A clerk whistling "Carmen"! A shopgirl humming Grieg under her breath! A charwoman hurrying from pots and pans to a choir rehearsal! We are laying a glorious foundation for musical Canada.

THE April number of the *Mask* is particularly remarkable because of an article by the editor (Mr. Craig) entitled "The Actor and the Uber-Marionette." He takes as his text Eleonora Duse's statement, "To save the Theatre, the Theatre must be destroyed; the actors and actresses must all die of the plague—they make art impossible." The theatre must go, and the marionette take its place. There is also an interesting paper on "The Energy of the German Theatre," which gives the programme of the performances for a week in November, 1904, and a week in January, 1908.

HOW THEY DO THINGS BETTER IN GERMANY.

THE principal article in the *World's Work* for May is upon "Things Germany can Teach Us," by Mr. Robert H. Schauffler.

IN THE CITY

A German city is uniform, yet not monotonous—this is the first thing that strikes the visitor. And it is usually a model of cleanliness, even to its slum streets. Everything possible is done to conceal and cover up mere ugliness. The electric accessories, for instance, are made sightly, and in some cities the "candelabra-like tramway posts, crowned with arc lights, are charming additions to municipal beauty"; the waste-paper bins are pleasant-looking, vase-like affairs, bearing no resemblance to garbage-bins; the bookstalls are attractive kiosks, and there are no hoardings to hide vacant lots, harbour criminals, and flaunt advertisements. Even the less sightly parts of the elevated railway stations in Berlin are hidden by rows of trees. Garbage and ashes are removed in closed bins, and everything possible is done to prevent dust and odours arising from them. The writer says he has never seen one beggar in any German town except Cologne. Moreover, the German will not have newsboys screeching in his ears, nor cabs shrieked for—in fact, he is himself forbidden to warble Schubert or whistle Brahms on the public ways!

IN EDUCATION.

In Mayence school hygiene has advanced to such a point that there are shower-baths in the basement of each school for boys and for girls, and each child is expected to bathe at least once a week. Books and implements may be furnished free on the demand of the parent, as well as a light daily luncheon. In Mayence and other German towns the school children are examined medically. In University life, one of the best features is the migration of students from one University to another. In music, what we have chiefly to learn from Germany is how to listen. In Germany good music is a necessity, which it is not yet here.

IN PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Germany's commercial architecture is perhaps the most remarkable in the world. Striking instances of it are Wertheim's department stores in the Leipziger Strasse, Berlin, and the offices of the *Allgemeine Zeitung* in Munich. The artistic influence of such a shop as Wertheim's would be, thinks the writer, a fine educational influence for that passionate shopper, the Englishwoman. Another valuable influence in German life is the holding of numerous exhibitions, of paintings, sculpture, architecture, and handicrafts, which are thronged by all classes of people. As for hospitals, the Virchow Hospital in Berlin easily surpasses our finest building of the kind. It is built on the new pavilion system, and consists of thirty buildings set in charming grounds, and connected with a large private park.

THE POSTAL SYSTEM AND POSTAL BANKS.

The postal system as well as the German telegraph-telephone systems are the first in the world. For £1 a year anyone may fix his own letter-box, and have letters collected when it suits him. In German post-offices are many little conveniences, such as a letter-scale for anyone, slot-machines for stamps and giving change, etc. By the *Rohr-post* in Berlin letters or even postcards may be delivered anywhere in the city within an hour by pneumatic tube and mounted messenger. Postal banks are a most important institution:—

The postal banks (says the writer) are very popular, and not only do an immense banking business, but also carry on an active accident, sickness, and age insurance business among the lower classes. What is more, these banks are actually made to pay dividends, and, on the revolutionary principle that what the money of the poor earns should return to the poor, these profits are divided between unemployed girls, needy women, fresh-air funds, public baths, halls where working men may meet on winter evenings, and so on.

Illustrations accompany the article, and add much to its value.

RUSKIN AND GIRLHOOD.

In the *African Monthly* Mrs. Harker contributes some pleasantly written reminiscences of Ruskin as one of the friends of her girlhood. Ruskin, she says, never spared himself if he thought he could give pleasure to a child; and several charming letters of his are quoted, letters to little girls, presumably never before published. He stayed for a time in the writer's mother's house, and of course spoiled all the children:—

It is impossible to give any adequate picture in words of his simplicity and kindness. He was undoubtedly impressive; his *personnel* (? personality) was striking; his manner and mode of expression at once scholarly and aristocratic, in a fashion seldom attained now, even by genius. He spoke exactly as he wrote (and in later life seldom rewrote a sentence), but with this difference—that whereas in his published work he was by no means careful as to whom he might offend, in conversation, whether as guest or host, he always seemed to defer to his friends. Young people found this attitude especially delightful, and speedily lost all awe of him, while they realised intensely the reality of the spirit of reverence that he himself says is "the chief joy and power of life."

He was the least exacting of guests, but one thing he did demand, and that was a *steady* table in his bedroom; and a solid oak table was accordingly brought from the kitchen regions. He believed in giving young people valuable things to take care of, and left with the writer and her brothers and sisters a priceless box of uncut opals, to look at "every day for a week," that they might "realise their wonderful and varying colour." The mother of the family was naturally extremely relieved when the gems could be sent back by registered post.

MISS BROOKE-ALDER contributes to the *Quiver* a paper on London's Homeless Women. She describes the Shaftesbury Institute, near Edgware Road Station, where Miss Meredith Brown has established a lodging-house for working women,

THE CONQUEST OF THE AIR.

WHAT WILL BECOME OF BRITISH SEA POWER?

MR. STEDMAN, in the May *Century*, in the last article he ever wrote, expresses his confident belief in the coming of the airship, and that those who command the air will command the world. Mr. Stedman says:—

Is there to be—can there be—a Prince of the Power of the Air? For if there is, then the distinction, the unique advantage of the British Empire vanishes, and Great Britain must take her place on a level with all the other sovereign great Powers. This may not, will not, imperil her safety; but it must reduce her pride, her vaunted superiority, and her prerogatives to the common international denominator. Her sea power, supplemented by her statesmanship and valour, has forwarded her growth and sustained her greatness. It must cease to do so from the decade in which the atmosphere enveloping the globe becomes man's greater ocean.

Every true son of Britain feels that the vital spot of the empire, the source of energy, is the tight little island; threaten it, and a tremor runs throughout the colonial system; pierce it, and, for the moment at least, paralysis must ensue.

But in the event of England's loss of insularity, what preparation, or equality of aerial equipment, can restore to her a specific supremacy like that—with all it includes—which is possessed by her, so long as sea-power is the sovereign power, and "Britannia rules the waves"?

JAPANESE SHIP-BUILDING: A NEW ERA.

IN an article in the *Pacific Era*, entitled "The Nippon Navy after the War," Mr. Tani Tatsuo says that when the armoured cruiser *Ibuki*, of 14,600 tons, was launched on November 21st, 1907, at the Kure dockyard, an officer exclaimed: "There she goes, our declaration of independence."

Every plate of steel, every rivet, tube, pillar, every scrap of steel or iron which entered into the making of this great armoured cruiser, was the product of Nippon manufacture. The entire material for the construction of this ship had been manufactured by the Kure Steel Works and Edamitsu Iron Works.

It was the first ship built entirely of Japanese materials. The keel was laid on May 22nd; it was launched November 21st, 1907, so it took exactly six months between the laying down of the keel and the launching. At the same dockyard the battleship *Satsuma* took eight months between the date of laying down her keel to the time of her launching. Henceforth, the Japanese maintain, they can build a battleship in eighteen months—as quick as any nation in the world excepting England. Within two years after the war Japan has added nine battleships and five armoured cruisers to her fleet. At the close of the Japanese War she had four battleships; she has now eleven. Of these five are Russian prizes, but these ships have been rebuilt so as to make them almost new; all that the Japanese constructors used of these Russian prizes were their keels and their skeletons. The Russian battleship *Orel* has now become the *Iwami*, and she does not carry a single gun that she carried when she was the pride of the Russian Navy.

THE *Windsor Magazine* for May devotes its opening paper to the art of Leonard Campbell Taylor,

THE NEW ELECTRIC WEAPON.

MORE INFORMATION BY COLONEL MAUDE.

WRITING in the *Contemporary Review* for May, Colonel Maude gives us some more information about Mr. Simpson's marvellous electric weapon:—

The immediate and practical value of the new weapon lies far less in the possibilities of extreme velocity and ranges revealed in my previous article than in its extraordinary adaptability to all the circumstances of war, whether on sea or land, as they may arise. Unlike the ordinary high velocity gun of the present day, the trajectory of which can only be modified by alterations in the weight of the charge not usually undertaken in the field, the control of the new weapon is so complete that it can deliver its projectiles at any required velocity from, say, 100 f.s. up to its extreme power, which, as I have said, may reach 30,000 deg.; nor is it confined to the use of projectiles of fixed weight for each type of gun; but it can throw shells of any weight most convenient for the purpose of the moment, and can be made so light in proportion to its power that it may be looked upon as capable of fulfilling in one single form all the functions of mountain artillery, howitzers, and field artillery, whilst the source of the power necessary for its use can be packed like an ordinary ammunition waggon, and the power itself can be transmitted through field cables to any reasonable distances.

The new weapons only serve to intensify these advantages now enjoyed by assailants, for whereas it will be well-nigh impossible for the defender to locate and silence any individual gun or battery, owing to the absence of any flash, the numbers of weapons the attack can turn upon the point selected for assault has become so great that there is no longer any necessity for extreme accuracy, either of laying or observation, as all the destruction necessary can be accomplished by taking an "area," not a "point," under fire and covering it with such a hail of bullets or other man-killing fragments that for the time the defenders are paralysed. It is no longer a case of hitting a "point," but of deluging an area; and for this purpose a battery of the new weapons, furnished only with the compass bearing and range within a thousand yards or so, will be as useful at 20,000 yards as an existing battery at 5,000.

To see the reality of the menace such long-range bombardment contains, it is only necessary to take a one-inch map of the London district and flick a few penfuls of ink over it at hazard; then draw a circle with 10 yards radius in red ink round each blot, and ask any of our fire insurance offices to estimate the destruction of property which would be involved if each 10-yard circle represented the radius of destruction of a shell containing 500 lbs. of some high explosive.

Radium as a Revolutionist of Life.

OUTSIDE of all speculation, we are now aware that matter is possessed of transcendent energies—energies of which, so far, we have been living but on the fringe. Since we know that there is enough radiant energy in one ounce of radium to lift 10,000 tons one mile high, since we know, too, that radium as a chemical substance is in no wise peculiarly different from ordinary matter, since we have shown that even to-day men have actually devised "trigger" arrangements by which the existence of this intra-elemental energy in ordinary matter has, at any rate, been proved and made manifest, it does not surely unduly strain the imagination to foresee for a future generation that some day some man, somehow, will win forth these super-terrific energies, and will guide them into the work of the world, and that then—there will be a new day.—PROFESSOR R. K. DUNCAN, *Harper's Magazine* for May.

THE OCCULT IN THE MAGAZINES.

A WRITER in the *Lady's Realm* for May tells the following story of Abraham Lincoln: "The very day of his assassination he confided to Stanton, in a half-apologetic fashion, that he was feeling unreasonably depressed because of a dream the previous night. The same dream had troubled him just before the horrors of Bull Run and again on the eve of another frightful disaster to the Northern armies. He began to describe it, but broke off, apparently ashamed of his misgivings, and changed the subject. That evening the assassin Booth shot him at the theatre."

Modern Astrology for May republishes the correspondence which has been going on in the *English Mechanic* on the subject of Astrology.

SCHILLER RECALLED TO EARTH.

Mr. Carl Schurz in *McClure's Magazine* for April tells of a curious experience of his own at a *séance* held in a house at Philadelphia immediately after the close of the war. Mr. Schurz vouches for the truth of the following account of the *séance*, at which no professional medium was present:—

I was asked by one of the family if I would not take part in the proceeding by calling for some spirit in whom I took an interest. I consented, and called for the spirit of Schiller. For a minute or two the hand of the girl remained quiet; then she wrote that the spirit of Schiller had come and asked what I wished of him. I answered that I wished him, by way of identification, to quote a verse or two from one of his works. Then the girl wrote in German—

"Ich höre rauschende Musik, das Schloss ist
Von Lichtern hell. Wer sind die Fröhlichen?"

We were all struck with astonishment; the sound of the language was much like Schiller's, but none of us remembered for a moment in which of Schiller's works the lines might be found. At last it occurred to me that they might be in the last act of "Wallenstein's Tod." The volume was brought out, and, true enough, there they were. I asked myself, "Can it be that this girl, who, although very intelligent, has never been given to much reading, should have read so serious a work as 'Wallenstein's Death,' and, if she has, that those verses, which have meaning only in connection with what precedes and follows them, should have stuck in her memory?" I asked her, when the *séance* was over, what she knew about the Wallenstein tragedy, and she, an entirely truthful child, answered that she had never read a line of it.

LINCOLN SUMMONED.

But something still stranger was in store for me. Schiller's spirit would say no more, and I called for the spirit of Abraham Lincoln. After several minutes had elapsed, the girl wrote that Abraham Lincoln's spirit was present. I asked whether he knew for what purpose President Johnson had summoned me to Washington. The answer came: "He wants you to make an important journey for him." I asked where that journey would take me. Answer: "He will tell you to-morrow." I asked, further, whether I should undertake that journey. Answer: "Yes, do not fail." (I may add, by the way, that at that time I had not the slightest anticipation as to what President Johnson's intention with regard to me was; the most plausible supposition I entertained was that he wished to discuss with me the points urged in my letters.)

PREDICTION FULFILLED.

Having disposed of this matter, I asked whether the spirit of Lincoln had anything more to say to me. The answer came: "Yes; you will be a senator of the United States." This struck me as so fanciful that I could hardly suppress a laugh; but I asked further: "From what State?" Answer: "From

Missouri." This was more provokingly mysterious still; but there the conversation ceased. Hardly anything could have been more improbable at that time than that I should be a senator of the United States from the State of Missouri. My domicile was in Wisconsin, and I was then thinking of returning there. I had never thought of removing from Wisconsin to Missouri, and there was not the slightest prospect of my ever doing so. But—to forestall my narrative—two years later I was surprised by an entirely unsought and unexpected business proposition which took me to St. Louis, and in January, 1869, the Legislature of Missouri elected me a senator of the United States. I then remembered the prophecy made to me at the spirit-séance in the house of my friend Tiedemann in Philadelphia, which during the intervening years I had never thought of. I should hardly have trusted my memory with regard to it, had it not been verified by friends who witnessed the occurrence.

"When the Science of Life is Understood."

Mr. A. H. W. Horwill contributes to the *Sunday at Home* for May an article criticising unfavourably Mrs. Eddy and Christian Science. He says:—

The picture of the Christian Science millennium is one of the most extraordinary products of Mrs. Eddy's imagination working freely upon the suggestions of the Book of Revelation. Before that blessed period arrives, when "mortal error will vanish in a moral chemicalisation," there will be famine and pestilence, and "want and woe, sin, sickness and death will assume new phases." Then the nothingness of matter will fully appear. Lightning and the electric current will become harmless. The changes of the seasons will no longer affect the crops, which will be produced without tilling the ground or sowing the seed. But why crops will continue to be grown at all is not clear, for food will no longer be necessary to life. "In that perfect day of understanding, we shall neither eat to live nor live to eat." Yet it would be unwise to presume now upon this future emancipation. "It would be foolish to venture beyond our present understanding, foolish to stop eating until we gain perfection and a clear comprehension of the living spirit." Also "the elements and functions of the physical body and the physical world will change." If the unthinking lobster loses his claw, it grows again. When the science of life is fully understood, the human limb will be replaced as readily as the lobster's claw, "not with an artificial limb, but with the genuine one." We shall live to a much greater age.

In the *Nineteenth Century* for May Mrs. Margoliouth, Chairman of the Committee of the Oxford Women's Suffrage Society, replies to Mrs. John Massie's somewhat feeble paper in opposition to Women's Suffrage.

SIR MARTIN CONWAY, writing in the *Nineteenth Century* for May, on "Suffragists, Peers, and the Crowd," says he would not exclude either paupers or children from the suffrage. The House of Commons should be a condensing mirror reflecting every phase and movement of national opinion. We want to hear the general, full-throated shout of the whole people. But such a body, although it calls out the grievances of the people, cannot mend them. So long as the House of Lords remains feebly organised, feebly affected by party spirit, and is constituted as at present, he thinks it will fulfil with tolerable efficiency the main purpose for which it exists, namely, to defend the people everywhere from the dominance of the passionate crowd.

POETRY IN THE PERIODICALS.

THE most notable piece of poetry in the magazines this month is Alfred Noyes's spirited description of the opening of the great fight of the Armada in the English Channel in *Blackwood's Magazine*. It is a splendid piece of verse, in which the whistling of the wind through the rigging, the roar of the cannon, and the cruel sting of the whip with which the galley slaves were spurred on to their utmost exertion, are all realistically described. He also describes the lighting of the beacons around England, in which he challenges a comparison with Lord Macaulay. Fortunately he does not stop where Lord Macaulay did, but goes on to describe the fight itself.

To the *Lone Hand* Miss M. Forrest contributes a poem on "The Land of the Heart's Desire," from which I quote two stanzas :—

Do you know the land of the Dream Fulfilled—the land of the Heart's Desire ?

For however high a man can climb, the gate of that land is higher.

However your strong brown hand may reach for a dream that may yet come true,

There is only the grasp on empty air—a clutch at unfathomed blue.

Ah ! It is a land no man has found, for far over the worlds it lies ;

It is guarded by the flaming sword of a yearning that never dies,

It is walled by hate of envious gods—the rocks of a man's despair—

If your heart could scale the shining peaks you would die of the rapture there !

The *Atlantic Monthly* publishes a poem by J. H. Bridges, from which I extract the following stanzas :—

Oh, how the stars glow there in the offing—

Steadfast, serene on the highways of God !

Oh, how my heart aches here in its scoffing—

Wearied, I challenge the path I have trod.

Somewhere I missed it—the joy and the sadness—

The fingerboard pointing the way of the heart ;

Lured by the song of a bird in its gladness—

The gleam of a wing that led me apart.

But I lost it ! And now there is no more returning ;

Lighthearted and joyful I went to my fate ;

I followed the lure while the false lights were burning,

Then awoke from my day-dream,—but outside the gate.

Lo, there from the zenith a bright star is falling !—

A pathway of glory that ends in the dark ;

I see, though I've lost—and the vision's enthralling—

One law for the planet, or star-dust, or lark !

Helen Keller, the blind girl, contributes to the *Century* a pathetic poem entitled "A Chant of Darkness." The following is the last stanza :—

O fathomless, soothing Night !

Thou art a balm to my restless spirit,

I nestle gratefully in thy bosom,

Dark, gracious mother ! Like a dove,

I rest in thy bosom.

Out of the uncharted, unthinkable dark we came,

And in a little time we shall return again

Into the vast, unanswering dark.

Mr. Gladstone in the year 1889, when he was nearly eighty years of age, wrote a charming set of rhymes to the present Mrs. Asquith, then known as

Margot Tennant. The verses, published in *facsimile* in the *National Review*, are a remarkable illustration of the evergreen youth of the G.O.M., who was also a Grand Old Boy. Here is the second stanza of four addressed to "Margot" :—

For she brings such a treasure of movement and life,

Fun, spirit, and stir, to folk weary with strife :

Though young and though fair, who can hold such a cargo

Of all the good qualities going, as Margot ?

The *Fortnightly Review* for May publishes a poem by Harriet Monroe, in very irregular metre, but with genuine poetic feeling, entitled "The Seasons."

MASSON'S MEMORIES OF CARLYLE.

MR. DAVID MASSON'S "Memories of London in the 'Forties,'" in *Blackwood*, are devoted to Carlyle, and to some of those who worked for him and were often at his house. Rarely do more interesting reminiscences of a personality appear. When the writer knew him, Carlyle was forty-eight, and was living in his Chelsea house. His working hours for the day were then usually over between two and three o'clock, and friends might see him between that time and that at which he went out for his afternoon walk :—

A preferable time, however, was the evening. If you dropped in about, or a little after, seven o'clock, you found Carlyle and Mrs. Carlyle at tea in the drawing-room, and were welcome to a cup yourself, with a slice of bread and butter or biscuit—jam generally on the table besides.

If you were later, you had no tea, but you did have talk, Carlyle's talk, as long as you chose to stay. Professor Masson has none but the pleasantest reminiscences of the relations between Carlyle and his wife ; indeed, all his reminiscences of Carlyle show the historian not in the light in which he is popularly conceived, but in that in which he appeared in his "Letters," published a few years ago. When the guest left, Carlyle would often accompany him for an evening walk. A daily vision at this time seems to have been Dr. John Carlyle, Carlyle's brother, five years his junior, and much overshadowed by him :—

He had none of Carlyle's fire of genius, none of Carlyle's electric perturbability of nerve and temper, and not a tithes, I should say, despite all the advantages of his travel and foreign experience, of Carlyle's insight into men and shrewd and various knowledge of the complex world. On the contrary, he was a most simple-minded person, unsophisticated in all things, and imperturbably good-humoured.

Art in the Magazines.

THE *Lady's Realm* for May publishes an interesting and admirably illustrated paper upon "Art-Photography by Women." The writer says :—

Nothing has yet been done in England, perhaps, to quite come up to Mrs. Käsebier's work in America. But Mrs. G. A. Barton here, and Mrs. Jeannie Bennett on the other side of the water, have produced pictures which are full of the highest qualities of the imagination, and the deepest poetic feeling and symbolism.

Miss Alice Hughes contributes to the May number of *Pearson's Magazine* the reminiscences of a lady photographer, with specimens of her work. Miss Hughes is a specialist in photographs of beautiful mothers and beautiful children.

Random Readings from the Reviews.

WELL DONE, BRADFORD!

In *Progress* for May we read:—"As regards Civil Service, Bradford stands well to the fore. It gave the lead in the Guild of Help movement; it was the first to start the School Doctor. In the October number of *Progress* attention was drawn to the excellent arrangements for teaching Domestic Economy in its Council Schools, and we have now before us the report of the same committee—drawn up by Dr. Crowley in conjunction with Miss Cuff—on a course of meals given to necessitous children."

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THE UNEMPLOYED ARE ALWAYS WITH US.

At the last census of the United States, out of 29,073,233 persons over ten years of age engaged in gainful occupations, 6,468,964, or 22·3 per cent., had been out of work for some period during the year; and of these 3,291,211 were unemployed over four months. That year was one of commercial prosperity.—*The World To-day*.

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CLEVELAND TO THE FRONT ONCE MORE.

The City of Cleveland, already noted for new ideas in municipal government, is now engaged in grouping all its penal, philanthropic, and sanitary institutions upon a plot of two thousand acres of farm land outside the city limits. This great farm, which is later to be increased to five thousand acres, is connected with the city proper by trolley, a mile of which was built especially for this purpose, and prisoners, infirm patients, and consumptives are transferred to and from by private car.—*The World To-day*, April.

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AFTER THE TAXIMETER THE FARIMETER.

In order to facilitate the accounting work of keeping track of fares on the automobile cabs for passengers in New York, a new device called the "Farimeter" has been installed in many of these public vehicles. This invention automatically registers the number of passengers, the distance travelled and the fare paid, making a complete record of each day's business.—*System*.

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CANADA AND THE DEFENCE OF THE EMPIRE.

Canadians may well ponder seriously the more selfish thought whether it will be safe much longer to trust the defence of their shores to the forty millions of English, Irish, and Scottish people of the United Kingdom. Undoubtedly there is in Canada a growing sense of irritation and resentment at the unsatisfactory position of the Imperial defence problem at the present time.—*Canadian Magazine*.

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THE NEED OF HOME RELIGION.

The late Professor Conington, who, like Matthew Arnold and Henry Sidgwick, lived at a moment when

difficulties of belief were rife among educated men, used to tell his pupils that when all was said and done he had no better advice to give them than that they should cling to the simple religious faith which had been taught them at their mothers' knees. May we not say that in our own day the need for home religion is a crying one? The tendency to drop family prayers, to secularise Sundays, to leave off reading the Scriptures with our children, is frequently animadverted upon in our religious Press, and surely not without reason.—*Church Quarterly Review*.

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PROFESSOR OLIVER LODGE ON PSYCHICAL RESEARCH.

If there is any object worthy the patient and continued attention of humanity, it is surely these great and pressing problems of whence, what, and whither, that have occupied the attention of prophet and philosopher since time was. The discovery of a new star, or of a marking on Mars, or of a new element, or of a new extinct animal or plant, is interesting; surely the discovery of a new human faculty is interesting too. The discovery of "telepathy" has laid the way open to the discovery of much more. Our aim is nothing less than the investigation and better comprehension of human faculty, human personality and human destiny.—*The World To-day*.

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MULLIGRUBS AND DRY ROT.

In a paper on Mulligrubs and Dry Rot by Mr. J. D. Andrew, published in the *Manchester Quarterly* for April, the writer defines "mulligrubs" as more than colic and less than sorrow. It is the restless gnawing of minute miseries—the little worries of life combining their forces in an attack on the citadel. Though the disease is common to humanity, its name is infrequent in literature. Nevertheless, several instances of persons afflicted with mulligrubs are cited, but according to Mr. Andrew it was Browning's "Childe Roland" who boldly ventured into that ominous wilderness which hid the Dark Tower, and who, dauntless, set the slug-horn to his lips and blew defiance to all mulligrubs. A passage from Dickens's "Uncommercial Traveller," Chap. XIII., is quoted as the most perfect diagnosis of human dry rot.

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THE POPE AND THE ENGLISH CATHOLICS.

In the *Grande Revue* of March 25th and April 10th, Mr. Robert Dell has a paper on Pius X. and the English Catholics. The policy of the Pope in the affairs of France, he says, appears in England as a resurrection of the pretensions of Boniface VIII., which made the Papacy a constant menace to the autonomy of the civil power. In England it is feared that the Pope, in order to serve his purpose, might some day incite the Catholics of Great Britain, Ire-

land, and Canada to revolt against the British Government as he incited the French Catholics to rebel against the Republic. If the Encyclical against Modernism is right, the cause of Catholicism, he concludes, ought to be abandoned as a corruption of Christianity and an enemy of human progress; but Catholics believe that Catholicism is greater than the Papacy, and if they should have to choose between submission and excommunication, they will choose the latter.

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PARIS MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Paris is about to elect its twelfth Municipal Council, the first having been elected in 1871. In the *Nouvelle Revue* of April 15th Louis Mocquant gives some statistics relating to the councillors. Since 1871 Paris, he writes, has elected 410 councillors, and of this number only 150 were born in Paris or in the Department of the Seine; but of thirty-eight Presidents ten only have been Parisians. In the retiring Council thirty-two members are Parisians. The professions represented by the seventy-nine members give seventeen advocates, twelve publicists, eight industrials and as many property-owners, five employés, four merchants, three doctors, two engravers, two photographers, two printers, a civil engineer, an architect, a jeweller, etc., etc.

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GOLF, ANCIENT AND MODERN.

The Royal Blackheath Golf Club, the oldest club in England, last month celebrated the tercentenary of its foundation. The club has only seven holes, and they are all on a public common. It has few solid possessions—just a few fine old club heirlooms—but many memories, great memories. In a very modern sense it is poor, having neither magnificent clubhouse, nor splendid links of eighteen holes. But the Royal Blackheath is like a fine old English gentleman of the best type, ignoring all the new ways of thought and life, eschewing all sordidness, clinging to the fine simple principles of its forefathers. That is just what it is, the fine old English gentleman, whom the age has outstripped. It is a Colonel Newcome; and no golfer of feeling and sense will wander past Blackheath without raising his hat in respect to the great tradition. Sixteen hundred and eight!—*Fry's Magazine*.

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MUNICIPAL GOLF LINKS.

The first local authority in England to start municipal golf links was Bournemouth. The charge there is one shilling a round. Last year the receipts were £2,798. Nottingham has also some fine municipal links which are paying well. Sheffield has just been considering a scheme for its own links, and the Brighton Corporation has the formation of golf courses on its list of municipal undertakings. At Edinburgh a charge of twopence only is made, although the two links are among the finest in the country.—*Fry's Magazine*, May.

A CO-OPERATIVE KITCHEN: A HINT FOR LONDON.

In Warsaw a Co-operative Society has been formed to provide a good dinner every day for its members. It numbers at present 160 members, mostly of what we should call the middle and professional classes—merchants, engineers, physicians, governesses, and a large number of civil servants. The value of the share is about 10 fr. (5 roubles), in addition to which each member pays 2s. for registration. A staff of servants is maintained, and the dinners are either taken in the common room *en famille* or sent hot to the members' houses by tricycle. Members choose their own dinners from a *menu* sent to them each day, and they can either have the complete dinner (consisting of soup, meat, with vegetables and dessert), at a cost from 8d. to 9d. (30–40 copecks), or can select single dishes *à la carte*. The kitchen is run on purely business lines, but the effect of it is that instead of 160 kitchens and 160 cooks with all the worry, the whole thing is done in one central kitchen at far less cost and probably in a far more satisfactory manner.—*Progress*.

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MRS. ELINOR GLYN.

A writer in the *Lady's Realm* for May says: "In appearance Mrs. Glyn seems tamer than she probably is. She is very pale, quite dead-white, in fact, with a great quantity of red hair of a particularly burnished brightness that no art can imitate. She has rather light green eyes and very dark lashes and eyebrows. Her eyes have a strange concentrated fascination which makes one unable to look away from them. Her voice is very low, and she sits quite still, with no gesticulation in her conversation. 'I am sure I have had two previous lives,' she said, 'one in Athens in the time of Pericles, and the other in the reign of Louis XVI. I feel that I was guillotined in the Revolution! You see,' she hastened to explain, 'those two periods have from my earliest memory been subjects of deep interest to me.'"

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UNPUBLISHED NOTES OF NAPOLEON.

Between the years 1858 and 1869 the "Correspondence of Napoleon I." was published in thirty-two volumes. Two Commissions presided over the work, and in the section published by the second Commission, which was presided over by Prince Napoleon, numbers of notes dictated by Napoleon were very properly included as forming an essential part of the correspondence. The *Correspondant* of April 10th now publishes for the first time an additional number of notes, copies of which have been discovered among the papers of a former official, and the editor of them doubts whether these notes ever came under the eye of Prince Napoleon and his Commission. They relate chiefly to questions of finance and French industry and prosperity, and at the same time may be regarded as a contribution to the history of contraband and the Continental blockade.

DRUNKENNESS IN RUSSIAN HIGH PLACES.

In Russian society drinking is not considered a heinous offence. The night we went to Gatchina, the officer in charge, the Colonel of the Preobajensky Guards, the smartest regiment in Russia, who was responsible that night for the safety of the Tsar, was so drunk that he fell heavily on my shoulder when presented to me. Those near laughingly propped him up, evidently thinking nothing of it.—LADY RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, in the *Century*.

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HOW AUSTRALIANS SPEND THEIR MONEY.

The average taxation per head in the Australian Commonwealth is £3 6s. 2d. The drink bill per head is £3 12s. 7d. The following are other items of the Australians' expenditure:—

| | | | | |
|--|----|----|---|-----------|
| Railways, churches, charities, education | £1 | 6 | 2 | per head. |
| Amusement, art, etc. | 1 | 4 | 8 | " |
| Post and telegraph | 0 | 12 | 1 | " |
| Books and newspapers | 0 | 9 | 3 | " |
| | £3 | 12 | 2 | " |

—MR. MAUGER, Postmaster-General, *Australian Review of Reviews*.

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WHY MORMONISM IS DYING OUT.

The question is often asked, Is there any danger of polygamy again becoming the custom among Mormons? Personally, I do not think so. There are two things that will bolster up the legislation on the subject—jealousy and the dry-goods stores. The life of the average Mormon woman to-day is such that polygamy could not exist without intense jealousy, a jealousy so great that it would be sure to result in the destruction, if not extinction, of mankind. The other reason that would make it impossible is the dry-goods stores. I heard one young Mormon remark, "One wife is all I want, and she is more than I can afford."—*American Magazine* for May.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF TORPEDOES IN WAR.

The inevitable conclusion at which we arrive is that though by the chances of war the Allies may secure command of the sea, the only visible means to this end is—with their navies as at present constituted—by virtue of their preponderance in torpedo craft. From this cause the command is more likely to remain in dispute, a fact of comparatively small consequence to England, who has no aim in the direction of an oversea expedition. For their object command of the sea is absolutely essential to the Continentals, but not so for us. We require to bar it to them, and the facilities at our disposal are apparently sufficient for the purpose so long as we do not permit our fleet to be embarrassed by the torpedo menace of our adversaries.—From the *United Service Magazine* prize essay on "The Facilities at the disposal of Continental Powers for an attack upon the United Kingdom by Sea and Land."

WHAT KIND OF MAN IS W. R. HEARST?

The anonymous writer of an article in the *American Review of Reviews* for May attempts to "size up" that vast unknown factor in American politics known as the Hearst newspapers. He says:—Given a man with nine newspapers, one in Boston, three in New York, two in Chicago, one in Los Angeles, one in San Francisco, with a telegraph news service which ranks now next to the Associated Press, and with an influence over certain newspapers which can only be conjectured but not be determined, we have a journalistic and a political power that must be reckoned with. One of Mr. Hearst's editorial employees was asked to write certain articles for some Hearst newspapers denouncing boss rule in a Western city, and demanding independence in politics. He had been absent from the city for many years, and, desiring to find out who was interested in the campaign to be urged, asked Mr. Hearst, "Who are the prominent men who have joined in this work? I would like to talk to a few of them before I attempt to write on the subject." "We have no prominent men associated with us," said the leader of the anti-boss party. "I don't want any prominent men. If I have prominent men connected with me I will have to consult them, and I do not propose to consult anybody." This is a mere matter of newspaper gossip which may or may not be true, but to those who know Mr. William Randolph Hearst it sounds thoroughly characteristic.

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DOOLEY ON DEATH.

"Death happens to iv'rybody, but ye can't see it happen to ye'ersilf. Ye walk briskly up to it or maybe ye even run. Ye niver see it till it's too late an' thin 'tis too late to recognise it. 'Tis no good runnin' away fr'm it. Manny a man dodgin' a throlley car has been run over by an autymobill. Ye think that it must be in th' block ahead an' ye make up ye'er mind to walk slow, whin it steps up behind ye, slaps ye on th' back an' says: 'Ye're wanted at head-quarters. Ye'd betther come along peaceable.' To which, havin' no further inthrest, ye make no reply. 'Tis thin fr th' first time ye'd have an undherstandin' an' a fear iv death—if ye were alive. But ye are dead.

"'An' what are we goin' to do about it?' says I. 'There's nawthin' to do,' says he, 'but thry not to think about it. Injye this life, includin' other people's funerals, which are part iv it, get ye'er ticket fr'm th' right shop an' be sure ye pay enough fr it be not doin' all th' wrong an' foolish things ye want to do, so that it will be made out to a pleasant distynation,' says he."

"Well," said Mr. Hennessy, "'tis a fine thing to feel that ye have a good conscience."

"'Tis a conceited thing," said Mr. Dooley.—*American Magazine* for May.

THE AMAZING WEALTH OF AMERICA.

Some Startling Facts and Figures of Material Progress.

THE three articles in the *American Review of Reviews* for May, taken together, convey an almost overwhelming impression of the unprecedented development of the material resources of the United States. Of the three, the most brightly written is that upon "The American Farmer"; the most solidly statistical is the paper which compares the actual annual output of the United States with that of the rest of the world; and the third, no less suggestive, is that which describes the appalling waste which has accompanied the realisation of the resources of the country, and sets forth various suggestions whereby this waste of wealth can be checked.

I. WHAT SCIENTIFIC FARMING HAS DONE.

The foundation of all American prosperity is the American farm, and the American farmer as he is to-day is a new product of civilisation. Formerly he worked to live; now he runs the land as a great factory. The old hand-to-mouth agriculturist is giving place to a highly educated scientific captain of industry and master of machines. Mr. Casson says that the beginning of the new Pactolian era in the United States dates from the year 1897. A bad harvest in Europe coincided with a good crop in America, and the price of wheat went up to above a dollar a bushel. The result was that in that year the other nations of the world paid the United States 240 millions sterling for farm products, and this unparalleled inpouring of foreign money made the United States the richest and busiest nation of the world. The work-day average value of the American crop is nearly £5,000,000 sterling. Mr. Casson, in his picturesque style, says:—

Place your finger on the pulse of your wrist, and count the heartbeats—one—two—three—four. With every four of those quick throbs, day and night, a thousand dollars clatter into the gold-bin of the American farmer.

When we remember that the American farmer earns enough in seventeen days to buy out Standard Oil, and enough in fifty days to wipe Carnegie and the Steel Trust off the industrial map, the story of the trusts seems like "the short and simple annals of the poor."

One American harvest would buy the Kingdom of Belgium, King and all; two would buy Italy; three would buy Austria-Hungary, and five, at a spot-cash price, would take Russia from the Tsar.

The enormous increase in the value of land is strikingly illustrated by what Mr. Casson says about the State of Iowa, which he regards as the most prosperous of all the agricultural States. He says:—

When the Indians sold Iowa to Uncle Sam they got about eight cents an acre. To give the price exactly, to a cent, it

was £575,000. When this money was paid there were statesmen who protested that it was too much. Yet this amount was less than one-quarter of the value of the eggs in last year's nests. Every three months the Iowa hen pays for Iowa.

This immense agricultural development has been stimulated by a great advance in agricultural education:—

There are now 15,000 new farmers who have graduated from agricultural colleges; and since the late Prof. W. O. Atwater opened the first American experiment station, in 1875, fifty others have sprung into vigorous life. There is also at Washington an Agricultural Department, which has become the greatest aggregation of farm-scientists in the world. To maintain this department Uncle Sam pays grudgingly £2,200,000 a year.

That education pays, Mr. Casson illustrates by mentioning the fact that a single professor in Iowa College by his experiments discovered an improved seed which increased the yield by ten bushels an acre.

American farmers have always been pioneers in agricultural machinery; but what their fathers did is nothing to what they are doing to-day. Mr. Casson says:—

Already gasoline engines are in use among the new farmers. The International Harvester Company made 25,000 of them last year at Milwaukee, without supplying the demand. These engines, in the near future, will be operated with alcohol, which the farmers can distil from potatoes, at a cost of 10 cents a gallon. This is no dream, as there are now 6,000 alcohol engines in use on the farms of Germany alone.

When this age of alcohol arrives the making of the new farmer will be very nearly complete. He will then grow his own power, and know how to harness the omnipotence of the soil.

To measure American farmers by the census is now an outgrown method, for the reason that each farmer works with the power of five men. The farm has become a factory. Four-fifths of its work is done by machinery, which explains how we can produce one-fifth of the wheat of the world, half of the cotton, and three-fourths of the corn, although we are only 6 per cent. of the human race.

Roughly speaking, the time needed to handle an acre of wheat has been reduced from sixty-one hours to three by the use of machinery. Hay now requires four hours, instead of twenty-one; oats seven hours, instead of sixty-six; and potatoes thirty-eight hours, instead of 109.

II. U.S.A. FIRST—THE REST NOWHERE.

So much for Mr. Casson's article. Now let us turn to that of Mr. R. H. Evans, in which he compares the total output of the United States with that of all the rest of the world:—

Considering the United States as a great workshop—possibly the future workshop of the world—a summary of its size and its tools—its tools being its people and its resources—and of what

it has already accomplished in comparison with the world's totals, may be presented in the following table :—

| | World. | United States. | Per Cent. United States. |
|-------------------------|---------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Area in square miles... | 50,656,000 | 3,026,000 | 5'9 |
| Population | 1,650,000,000 | 86,000,000 | 5'2 |
| Corn, bushels | 3,285,000,000 | 2,592,320,000 | 78'8 |
| Wheat, bushels..... | 3,062,000,000 | 634,087,000 | 20'7 |
| Tobacco, pounds | 2,210,000,000 | 698,000,000 | 31'1 |
| Cotton, bales | 18,578,000 | 13,346,000 | 71'3 |
| Pig iron, tons | 61,000,000 | 25,780,000 | 42'2 |
| Petroleum, barrels ... | 260,000,000 | 162,600,000 | 62'5 |
| Copper, pounds | 1,597,000,000 | 918,000,000 | 57'5 |
| Gold, value | \$404,000,000 | \$89,620,000 | 22'1 |
| Silver, value | \$106,835,000 | \$37,914,000 | 35'5 |
| Sulphur, tons | 832,644 | 298,859 | 35'8 |
| Coal, tons | 1,220,000,000 | 455,000,000 | 37'3 |
| Phosphate rock, tons. | 3,632,000 | 1,978,000 | 54'4 |
| Cotton-spindles | 122,880,000 | 26,000,000 | 21 |
| Railroad mileage | 570,000 | 225,000 | 39'5 |

In round figures we have 3,000,000 square miles out of the total 50,000,000 square miles of the world's area. We have a population of 86,000,000, or a fraction over 5 per cent. of the world's. With an area of 5'9 per cent. of the world's, and a population of 5'2 per cent., we are raising annually 43 per cent. of the world's total production of wheat, corn, and oats.

We mined 35'5 per cent. of the world's silver, 22'1 per cent. of its gold, and have 21 per cent. of its cotton-spindles. The railroad, which probably better than anything else expresses the measure of a nation's material advancement, is represented in this country by 225,000 miles out of a total of 570,000 miles for all the world, giving us 39'5 per cent. With 5 per cent. of the world's population, and less than 6 per cent. of its area, we have nearly 40 per cent. of the world's railroads.

Judging the future by the past, it is entirely safe to say that we shall add to our population during the next ten years about 20,000,000 people, and that by 1925 we shall have a total of between 125,000,000 and 130,000,000 inhabitants. By the middle of the century, or in 1950, we can count upon a population of 200,000,000.

III. HOW LONG CAN IT LAST?

The question arises whether the Americans can keep up this tremendous development, whether they are not skimming their milk, and will not leave anything but skimmed milk behind for the 200,000,000 population which they expect to have in the United States in the middle of the present century. The question is one which has been seriously discussed of late in the United States, and it is dealt with by Mr. G. E. Mitchell. Mr. J. J. Hill recently sounded a note of warning on this head, and in the present month of May a Conference, summoned by President Roosevelt, will meet in Washington to consider whether something should not be done to arrest the wholesale wastage of the natural resources of the United States which has gone on *pari passu* with its industrial development.

Take, for instance, the reckless manner in which the coal deposits of the country have been sacrificed in the headlong rush to take the heart out of the coal-seams :—

Government coal experts say that between 300,000,000 and 400,000,000 tons of coal was lost in the mining and marketing of the country's coal product in the single year 1906, and a rough estimate places the loss since the beginning of the industry at 50,000,000,000 tons. Seams of coal are mined so as to leave two or three feet on the roof and floor, and where two or more seams occur, the lowest and best one may be mined, after which the others, seams four or five feet thick, cave in and are irretrievably lost. Millions of tons of low-grade coal actually mined are annually cast upon the culm or slack piles because they are less profitable to handle than the selected coal.

Mr. Mitchell gives the result of several very interesting experiments to prove that low-grade coal, when converted into briquets, produces better results than coal of the highest quality. He says :—

Eventually, then, we shall see coal waste and low-grade coal made into briquets, and gas-producer plants erected at the mines, their energy converted into electricity and transmitted one hundred and even two hundred miles.

The waste of forests on the surface is going on at such a rate as to threaten America with a lumber famine. The writer says that at the present rate of timber consumption the price of every class of lumber ten years hence will be about double the present figure. The question of re-afforestation, therefore, will have to be seriously considered, both for the preservation of the water supply, and for the restoration of the lumber supply of the country. The perfecting of machinery for converting peat into paper may arrest the journalistic demand for wood-pulp; but more trees will have to be planted if the annual needs of the American builder and carpenter are to be met. An element of hope is supplied in the following fact :—

It is well to know that a dozen species of quick-growing trees, a few years ago considered practically worthless, can now be creosoted and thus made to outlast, as posts, poles, and timbers, some of the best lumber species, untreated.

Everyone knows of the consumption of timber; but it is a new source of alarm that the iron-ore of the world is in danger of exhaustion. Mr. Mitchell says :—

The total iron-ore available in the world is twenty-five thousand million tons, of which fifteen thousand million is in the United States, according to the best geological estimates. This is a vast amount, yet by no means inexhaustible; for should the rate of consumption continue to increase in the United States in the same ratio that it has during the past twenty years the supply would be exhausted in two hundred years.

There is no process known to mortal man by which the quantity of iron-ore can be increased; but Mr. Mitchell gives us hope that the demand will slow up owing to the disuse of iron as building material. The new method of making concrete, stiffened with iron bands, promises to lead to the almost entire disuse of iron as a building material. Buildings can be put up—

with as great spans and to support as great loads as any other material. They are fully as fire-resisting as any other material.

They provide the most rigid construction known. They are as durable as any materials of construction. They are the only materials known which continue to increase in strength with age, and the supply is absolutely without limit.

THE WORST WASTE—OF WATER.

But all other waste which goes on in America is as nothing compared with the waste of water :—

The records of river flows and river surveys made by the Geological Survey show that there is sufficient unused power in the Appalachian system to turn every wheel of industry which would otherwise use coal in the entire region from Maine to Alabama and from the Atlantic to the Mississippi when our population and industrial capacity shall have doubled the present figures.

Mr. Leighton's plan for the reservoiring of the tributaries of the Ohio is the most gigantic and comprehensive scheme for internal improvement and conservation of present wasted resources which has ever been definitely formulated in the history of the country. By the utilisation of about one hundred natural storage basins near the head-waters of these streams, where the greatest precipitation occurs, the flow of the Ohio would be controlled almost as perfectly as in any city water supply.

The work would be one of magnitude, of course, with a probable cost of upward of £20,000,000 for complete installation ; but the floods of last year alone caused a damage, compiled from local reports along the Ohio Valley, of more than this amount.

Electricity is valued at from £4 to £16 per annum per horse-power, and as this scheme would generate ten million horse-power, it would yield an electrical supply valued at anything between £40,000,000 and £160,000,000 a year.

Finally, there is the reclamation of the land that is left waste, either desert or swamp :—

America's desert and swamp lands susceptible of reclamation through irrigation and drainage constitute an area of at least 175,000,000 acres. The cost of making this habitable and productive will range, for the most of it, from 3 dols. or 4 dols. to 50 dols. per acre, but its reclaimed value will far exceed the cost.

The total value of the farm crops of the United States last year was 7,400,000,000 dols. It is quite safe to say that the reclaimable swamp-lands and the lands which are now being saved from the desert by irrigation will within the next generation or so produce a greater annual value than the total present value of all the farm products of the United States.

These figures are bewildering in their magnitude. They unfold before the eyes of the Old World such a spectacle of exuberant wealth and teeming riches, that it is hardly surprising one of the writers should seriously appear to dread the combination of all the rest of the nations of the world to loot this treasure-house of the West.

THE May number of the *Chronicle* of the London Missionary Society publishes the text of the original letter which Robert Louis Stevenson wrote to the native King of Samoa in 1890 on the evil consequences of using opium.

MEMS. FROM THE MAGS.

Science Progress for April devotes more than a dozen pages to an elaborate scientific disquisition upon "The Theory of Diabolo," which will attract all players of diabolo by its title, and repel ninety-nine per cent. of them by its contents.

* * *

THE *Windsor Magazine* for May is chiefly remarkable for the very admirable article upon the Shakespeare Festival at Stratford-on-Avon, with twenty-six illustrations. It is the best pictorial tribute to that admirable national institution that has been published for a long time.

* * *

THERE are two articles on Russia in the May American magazines deserving special attention. One is Mr. Henry W. Nevins's paper on Georgia in *Harper's Magazine*, and the other Mr. George Kennan's article on Poverty and Discontent in Russia in *McClure's Magazine*.

* * *

Regions Beyond for April is chiefly interesting for the account which it gives of the progress towards religious liberty in Peru. There is still a good deal of persecution going on, but the trend of opinion, both in Government circles and among the public generally, is in favour of religious liberty.

* * *

Munsey's Magazine for May publishes a catalogue of unmarried British peers, by Mr. F. Cunliffe-Owen. It is a kind of matrimonial circular for the daughters of American millionaires, a development natural, but not altogether edifying, of the most conspicuous department in the modern marriage market.

* * *

IN *Harper's Magazine* there are two articles remarkable for their illustrations. One is Miss Marie van Vorst's article on the Nile, which is illustrated with drawings by André Castaigne, and the other is Mr. William Sharp's paper on "Timon of Athens," which is illustrated with sketches by Edwin A. Abbey.

* * *

St. George's Review for May is a handsomely printed and beautifully illustrated magazine containing two charming papers, one upon Gabrielle d'Estrées, by Ethel Mayne, and the other, written by Violet Hunt, upon Jeanne d'Arc, under the somewhat repelling title of "The French Mascot." Sir G. Taubman Goldie has the first place in the magazine with a paper entitled "Lest We Forget."

* * *

IN the *Book Monthly* Mrs. Elinor Glyn publishes her impressions of America. They are exactly the opposite to those of Mr. Whibley. Mr. Whibley was impressed with the age of America, Mrs. Glyn is impressed with its youth. She seems to have had a very good time in the United States. But she complains that the most interesting men in America do not go out much to dinners or enter into politics.

THE REVIEWS REVIEWED.

THE AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

THE *American Review of Reviews* for May contains three articles which ought to be read by everybody who wants to understand what America really is—the granary and the treasure-house of the world. Few articles I have ever read have impressed me more with the amazing wealth of the United States than those which appear in this review this month.

The article upon the American farmer is a revelation as to the extent of the revolution which is being brought about by agricultural education and the

time in the United States. President Roosevelt has summoned a Conference of all the Governors of the Federated States to meet at Washington this month for the purpose of discussing the best way of stopping this waste and of utilising the resources of the country. The three articles taken together should be read by any American who feels disposed to be gloomy concerning the prosperity of his country.

Another article, which is only one degree less interesting than the above, is that which describes the growth of Canada, into which hundreds and thousands of Americans are pouring to exploit the rich virgin fields of the great North-West. The American conception of Canada is happily hit off in the accompanying cartoon.

Yet another article which should be read in connection with those describing the development of the American farmer is Mr. Snell Smith's account of Mr. H. W. Wiley, the Government chemist, whose department is one of the most important for the promotion of scientific agriculture.

The near approach of the Conventions at which the Presidential candidates will be chosen necessitates the devotion of a good deal of editorial space to the discussion of the political situation. Mr. Ernest Knauff describes the arts and crafts in America. Of more general interest is Mr. A. G. England's account of International Socialism as a political force. But the whole number is palpitating with the living interest belonging to the monthly organ of the United States, which are throbbing with a flood tide of material prosperity.

THE AUSTRALASIAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

IN the *Australasian Review of Reviews* for April Mr. Judkins devotes no inconsiderable section of his space to settling once for all the controversy which has been raging for some time in Australia. A member of the Royal Commission appointed to report upon the birth-rate in Australia seized the opportunity afforded him by his position to make the most absurd attack upon the *Review of Reviews*, its editor and proprietor, for advertising secret remedies, and for making propaganda for the limitation of families. Mr. Judkins, the editor of the *Australasian Review of Reviews*, held a public meeting in Melbourne, which was crowded and enthusiastic, at which in a speech of two hours and a quarter in length he demolished every jot and tittle of the evidence upon which this extraordinary charge had been made. The advertising of secret remedies, it seems, referred to the advertisements of Beecham's Pills, Keeley's Gold Cure, and similar medicines which were not mentioned under the *imprimatur* of the faculty. The other evidence quoted was still even more flimsy. The *Review of Reviews* had quoted half a page of



International Synagogue.

A Glance Ahead.

CANADA (to England): "Sit in your corner and doddle over your book! I'm the British Empire now."

(It has been asserted that in time Canada will be the real head of the British Empire.)

employment of improved machinery. Another article which is full of statistics, but, nevertheless, is much more readable than most statistical articles, compares the annual products of the American farm, field, mine and factory with all the rest of the world. The percentages are simply appalling. This one country, with a population of under one hundred millions, is producing from 25 to 50 per cent. as much as all that which is produced by the thousand millions of the rest of the world. The third article, which is even more remarkable, calls attention to the immense waste of resources which is going on, and has been going on, for a long

extracts from an article in the *Nineteenth Century* on the subject of "Large *versus* Small Families." The views of the writer were quoted, but no opinion whatever was expressed on the subject. That was one leg upon which our traducer stood. The other was the fact that we quoted an article written by Mrs. Besant. Mrs. Besant had said nothing whatever on the limitation of families in that article, but it is perfectly well known that she had publicly and repeatedly expressed her regret that she ever published "The Fruits of Philosophy." But because she published that book thirty years ago, the extraordinary Australian Commissioner argued that for anyone to quote anything she wrote upon any subject to-day justified him in identifying the magazine quoting any extract from her article as equivalent to a propaganda in favour of the limitation of families. It can easily be imagined with what ease Mr. Judkins rebutted these accusations, and vindicated the *Australasian Review of Reviews* from these accusations brought against it in the interest of the public. In the present number Mr. Judkins very properly publishes a verbatim report of his speech, which settles that matter once for all.

WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

THE *Westminster Review* stands upon two legs—two articles of faith; one is taxation of land values, and the other is the emancipation of women. The May number opens with an article entitled "The Betrayers," by M. J. Stewart, who declares that the Free Trade administration which merely talks round the question of site values is doomed to irremediable ruin. Mr. F. H. Barrow, in an article entitled "Socialism in History," advocates the adoption of the middle way between pure Socialism and pure Individualism. Mr. I. Lund describes the cause of the success of Small Holdings in Denmark. Mr. Trevor Fletcher preaches upon the text supplied by Mrs. Stopes's "British Freewomen," which proves that the sex distinction on questions of citizenship is a comparatively modern heresy and innovation.

MORRIS'S SOCIALISM.

Mr. W. S. Durrant writes an interesting essay on the influence of William Morris. Following a sympathetic criticism of Morris's literary and artistic work, he concludes:—

Happily, much of this is finding spots on the sun, and our ultimate attitude towards William Morris's work as a whole should be one of gratitude. The change that has come over our ideas is not, indeed, even mainly due to him. The mediæval revival was due far more to ecclesiasticism, which was in the field long before him, and exploiting its artistic aspects for its own purposes. Ruskin was before him, and still towers above him, in insistence on the gospel of the relation of art and work to real life. And yet Morris stands out as the man who, as regards the application of the principle to details, infused new life and soul into handicraft, and whose influence has been to make work more honest and educative—tending to relegate tools and machinery to their proper place as the servant, the slave, not the master, of the workman; expanding the workers' outlook, idealising his conceptions, co-ordinating society, and leading on to an ampler, happier life.

This Socialism—the Socialism of regenerated man rather than

of revolution—is always beckoning us on. Like many a great regenerative movement of the past, it has its times of backwater, followed by an onward sweep of the tide. John Ball's preaching was not in vain; Lollardism went under for the time, but the sown seed was reaped in the Reformation. Puritanism re-emerged after the later Stuarts in the settlement of 1688. Mazzini's dream, at least that of a United Italy, was realised by Garibaldi. And so to-day, though the waters of social reform have seemed to rise slowly, yet elsewhere "Comes silent, flooding in, the main."

Mr. E. A. Dodge expounds the true inwardness of the revolution which brought into existence the Republic of Panama. Another article worth noticing is Mr. Boyd Winchester's enthusiastic appreciation of the character of Dido.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

THE *National Review* for May is a strangely chastened number. C.-B.'s death seems to have had a good effect upon Colonel Maxse's nerves. His *chronique* is reasonable, and the contents of the *National* are not disfigured by any of their usual literary tom-tomming. I notice Lord Esher's admirable article elsewhere. Mr. Bernard Holland writes appreciatively and well on the Duke of Devonshire. Canon Barry moralises sadly over the unclean fiction in which the courtesan reigns supreme, with Madame Bovarys as her natural offspring in real life. There is a charming paper by Mr. Harold Russell on Bird Life in Richmond Park. Sixty-five different kinds of birds are to be found in the 2,250 acres every year, of which twenty are migrants. Eleven foxes were killed in the Park in 1907, and there were two litters of fox cubs. Mr. Chisholm writes without distinction on the *Times*, and Lady Edward Cecil tells us that the Germans have eclipsed the Americans as customers of the best Parisian dressmakers.

Blackwood's Magazine.

Blackwood's this month devotes a good deal of its space to reviewing books: Delane's *Life*, which the writer evidently considers as an excellent opportunity lost; Viscount Lake's *Life*, which it favourably reviewed; and two recent books on "The Truth about Port Arthur." Mr. A. T. S. Goodrick writes upon "Robinson Crusoe," or rather upon Defoe and the writers upon whom he drew for his best known work. Of course "Robinson Crusoe" was attributed to another writer, as capable of having written it as Bacon of having written "Twelfth Night." Defoe, the writer's conclusion runs, was "a plagiarist in the modern niggardly and carping sense"; he took from earlier writers the idea of the hermit castaway, and much else; but the soul of "Robinson Crusoe," the real book, its charm, its humanity, was all his.

In the *Hindustan Review*, Dr. Ananda K. Coomaraswamy, the editor of the *Ceylon National Review*, contributes an interesting article on Indian Music, describing the agricultural songs, and pleads earnestly for a revival of old Indian music.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY AND AFTER.

OF the articles not separately noticed in the *Nineteenth Century* two may be singled out as specially interesting.

A NATIONAL THEATRE.

Mr. Bram Stoker, who seems to be not quite certain even whether such a theatre is advisable, says (basing his figures somewhat on the cost of running the old Lyceum) that the theatre could hardly cost less than £500,000 to build; that to run it for fifty weeks in the year would cost at least £75,000 annually; the probable average receipts could not be put at more than £1,000 a week; and there would thus be an annual deficit of at least £25,000, to be met in some way. At the present rate of Consols, the initial cost, fund for upkeep, and making up loss would require an issue of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Consols of about £1,700,000. This is the lowest estimate the writer thinks at all safe. The thing could certainly be done; the cost would not be prohibitive; but as to the advisability—well, if it be advisable in the interests of art, of the theatre world, and the public, then it may be regarded as a work to be some day undertaken by the State.

THE ST. PANCRAS SCHOOL FOR MOTHERS.

The Hon. Mrs. Bertrand Russell has a particularly interesting paper on this subject. The "School" is near St. Pancras Church, and is modelled on the Ghent School for Mothers. The district was selected because of the high infant death-rate (232 per 1,000), and was opened in June, 1907. It is under the charge of a lady superintendent, who pays a round of morning visits to homes, then reaches the school at 1.30 and superintends the 1½d. dinners (which actually cost rather over 2d.). Expectant mothers are those who chiefly benefit by the dinners. After dinner the work of the School begins. On Tuesdays and Fridays the lady doctor (who gives her services) sees babies weighed and inspects them. On Wednesdays there is a needlework class and a provident club, the latter for helping women to save up in order to get clothes for their expected infants, and also help in their homes, and extra nourishment; and on Thursdays there is a practical cookery demonstration. The cost of keeping up the School for a year has been £300, which makes no allowance for original outlay in furnishing, etc. Ultimately this sum must be increased by the cost of a milk depôt, for mothers unable to nurse their children.

OTHER ARTICLES.

The Commissioner of Limassol, Cyprus, describes a "Muslim-Christian sect" in that island, a scattered community, now less numerous than formerly, who are half Christian, half Mahometans; and not being skilled in controversy, can never make up their minds which religion is the better. They usually intermarry amongst themselves, and thus the dual state of things is continued.

THE ALBANY REVIEW.

MR. P. W. WILSON, M.P., criticises favourably the reconstruction of the Ministry. Mr. H. N. Brailsford, in his "Impressions of Egypt," says that the time has come for us to allow a real responsibility to the better native officials, to develop local self-government, and to introduce through the Legislative Council the very necessary element of responsible public criticism. Mr. Wildover Johnson, writing on the Russian Horizon, says that although the double-headed eagle has emerged from the great storm-cloud of 1905 with wings stronger and beaks sharper than ever, a new day is dawning over the mighty plains of Russia the like of which the world has not yet seen. The new polity that will emerge in some way or another will be what we now call Socialistic. Mr. L. G. Chiozza Money, M.P., declares that Mr. Lloyd George's opportunity lies in the direction of a graduated income-tax. Elizabeth Godfrey writes a very readable article, in which she discusses from a pessimist's point of view the question, "Are our senses deteriorating?" Touch, taste, smell, sight and hearing are all going to the dogs. Mme. Linda Villari pays an affectionate tribute to the memory of Mr. Eugene Lee-Hamilton, whom she describes as the master of the sonnet. He died September 7th, 1907. If the *Albany Review* is kept up to the present standard it will soon take its place as one of the best magazines of the day.

INDIAN REVIEWS.

THE *Modern Review* for April contains several articles dealing with industrial and commercial questions. There is a character sketch of Moustafa Kamel Pasha. The example of the negro race in America is used to encourage the natives of India to aspire and improve. In an article entitled "Indians in America" Mr. Saint Nihal Singh gives an account of several of the notable swamis and plandits who have lectured in America with great acceptance. The article is illustrated with several admirable portraits of these missionaries.

The *Indian World* for March reprints Mr. Keir Hardie's contributions to the *Labour Leader*, entitled "How India is Governed: An Indictment"; "The Indian Peasant"; and "Mr. Morley's Reform Proposals."

The *Indian Review* for March discusses several education and commercial questions. Prof. V. G. Kale has the first place with a discussion on Compromise or No Compromise. He is in favour of having two separate organisations rather than attempting to combine the Moderate and Advanced Congress parties.

The *Hindustan Review* for March contains an interesting paper upon the difference between the opportunities afforded to the enterprising young man in India and in America.

THE WORLD'S WORK.

THE frontispiece is a portrait of Mr. Taft and Mr. Charles E. Hughes, the two most probable candidates for the American Presidency. A brief article commemorates the Duke of Devonshire; and an article which will greatly interest those to whom it specially appeals is on "Country Houses at the Lowest Possible Cost," by "Home Counties." Another paper deals with farming in Canada for women, by a woman who seems to be successfully trying it; one is a brief character sketch of Mr. Taft, and another describes the Pan-Anglican Conference at Lambeth, to be held in June.

THE UNREST IN INDIA.

Mr. Perceval Landon, writing on this subject, says that the unrest in India attracts more notice than its importance deserves:—

The great mass of the Hindu population of India is entirely ignorant of the present agitation, and, did they know it, they would also be indifferent. Ninety per cent. of the Hindus live, love and work out their lives contentedly, asking only that their homes and their religious prejudices be not interfered with, and that their sons may have the opportunity of living precisely the same life, dying the same death, and enjoying the same anticipation for their sons in turn.

THE UNREST IN CHINA.

This is, of course, a very different kind of unrest. Dr. W. A. P. Martin describes the Chinese ship of State as at present having prudence at the prow and patriots at the helm. China is indeed awakening, but apparently she is not going to rush headlong into a new course of action without first well considering it. Three princes have been sent to study the art of government in the world's chief capitals; and this before the recommendations of the five commissioners who returned last year have been digested. If they all publish as lengthy recommendations as one has just done—120 volumes—they will take some time to digest. However, everyone seems to have agreed upon recommending the adoption of a constitutional government. The foreigner in China seems much less detested than formerly; and at the Centenary Missionary Conference in Shanghai a year ago five viceroys sent greetings, and one was personally represented. The anti-opium movement really seems making some progress, and the people themselves appear to have awakened to the bad effects of the drug. The writer's conclusions are that though China ought perhaps not to have "an unqualified first-class ticket," yet she is not only on the way to a first-class position in the East, but aspiring to a place by the side of the leading Powers of the West.

IN the April number of the *Pacific Era* Marquis Ito continues his autobiography, telling us how he reached London, and then promptly went back to Japan as soon as he heard that the European Fleets were bombarding Japanese ports. The same magazine publishes an interesting account of Russia after the war by a Japanese who has recently visited the country.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

I NOTICE elsewhere Mr. Spender's tribute to the late Premier, Colonel Maude's account of Mr. Simpson's new electric ordnance, and Mr. Pedler's "Village 'Pub,'" which are the most interesting articles in the May number of the *Contemporary*.

CHRISTIANITY IN INDIA.

Mr. J. N. Farquhar contributes a long and jubilant article concerning the prospects of Christianity in India. The armour of Hinduism has been pierced, a great wave of revival—not necessarily Christian—has surged over India, and the Indian religions are approximating to Christian methods. Only Mrs. Besant, a foreigner and a woman, attempts to rally the hosts of Hinduism. Mr. Farquhar pins his hopes largely to the success of the Native Missionary Association, which he thinks is destined to do great things.

THE KAISER AS THE DIVINE CÆSAR.

Dr. Dillon, in his article on Foreign Affairs, says:—

Already the German Kaiser speaks authoritatively in the name of Austria-Hungary, and acts boldly in the interests of Turkey, Morocco, and Persia. That he sees his way to still greater heights than this may be gathered from his having lately ordered of the sculptor, Walter Schott, a life-size statue of himself in the garb of a Roman Emperor, his left hand holding his mantle, a marshal's baton in his right, and the terrestrial globe under his right foot serving as a footstool.

It will not be gainsaid that Roman Emperors often had monuments erected to themselves. Caligula is a well-known instance. Again, the earth as a footstool is an attribute of the gods, whose equal each of those Roman Emperors was deemed to be.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Sir Oliver Lodge writes incomprehensibly about the possible comprehensibility of the Ether of Space. Stephen Paget replies to Stephen Coleridge's attack upon vivisection as worse than useless in an article which certainly does not carry conviction. Sir A. West puts in a word for Mr. Willett's Early Rising Bill.

The Socialist Review.

THE *Socialist Review* for May publishes Mr. Ramsay Macdonald's address at the Huddersfield Conference. An anonymous writer pleads for a thorough overhauling of the whole miserable business of factory inspection, and a reorganisation of the Factory Department from top to bottom. Mr. George Haw denounces the Local Government Board for shirking its duty in the matter of Housing as shamefully as it has neglected its Poor Law duties. Mr. J. H. Palin describes the result of the Feeding of School Children; and Mr. George Lansbury, in reply to John Burns, takes up the cudgels on the question of the Labour Colony at Hollesley Bay.

THE *Grand Magazine*, now wholly devoted to fiction, still keeps up its "best stories" of authors selected by themselves, "My Best Story" this month being by Mrs. M. E. Mann. Most of the stories included are very short indeed.

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE articles in the *Fortnightly Review* not noticed separately are mostly literary. Mr. St. John Hankin reviews Oscar Wilde's plays, now first published in an authorised, unutilised form. His conclusion is that Wilde despised the drama—despised playwriting as an art—and that the drama avenged itself. "With his gifts for dialogue and characterisation, his very remarkable 'sense of the theatre,' he might have been a great dramatist if he had been willing to take his art seriously. But he was not willing. The result was that in the age of Ibsen and of Hauptmann, of Strindberg and Brieux, he was content to construct like Sardou and think like Dumas *fils*." His character-drawing lacked solidity; he never showed you the soul of a character.

DICKENS AS A JOURNALIST.

Mr. B. W. Matz, editor of the *Dickensian*, contributes a very interesting article on Dickens as a journalist, anent the miscellaneous papers which the novelist wrote in the *Examiner*, *Household Words*, and *All the Year Round*, now first collected and published separately by Messrs. Chapman and Hall in the "National Edition" of Dickens. The subjects dealt with are most diverse. Not that they are all treated in a manner entirely worthy of Dickens; but not one of these papers—not even a review of a bad book, or an article on a subject of passing interest—but is "fraught with those touches, thoughts, and home thrusts, those appropriate things said excellently well which one expects from no other pen than his." They are journalism, but journalism of a very high order.

If, says the writer, Dickens were alive to-day no doubt he would have been in the forefront of our present-day politics; he might not have entered Parliament, but he would have put his pen at the service of those who have the social welfare of the community at heart, and would have done great service outside his novels to many causes which to-day want such a fearless man as Dickens was.

Altogether these *Miscellaneous Papers* incline one to think that Dickens was a man who lived before his time. At any rate he looked and thought farther ahead than the majority of the public men of his day.

They must be consulted and mastered by all who desire thoroughly to appreciate Dickens the man.

ITALIAN REALISM AND ART.

Mr. A. R. Tucker, writing on this subject, takes the Italians to be not only the typical Latin nation, but typical realists, possessing independence of mind against the Anglo-Saxon independence of character; liberty of spirit against the Anglo-Saxon liberty of conscience. What will strike most people in the article is its criticism of Zola's realism, Zola having been an Italian on his father's side. Only people unfamiliar with French nature have ever thought Zola in any way a typical French writer, and there were in him elements which were not French at all—a realism without any lightness of touch. Zola fell between the two stools of the Italian and French temperaments. He had the terrific Italian realism; but had all Italian

realism been as his, Italy would not have given art to Europe. Owing to the Italian's "great temperament," as it has been called, and to his facility, his artistic *execution* is superior to that of any other people. No German can execute music as an Italian can.

OTHER ARTICLES.

There is a review of D'Annunzio's last work "La Nave" (The Ship); and a very good causerie on some recent French books, chiefly novels, which are studied more particularly with a view of showing how prominent is the marriage question at present in French literature.

A Pole, Prince Zbawca Riedelski, sets forth a solution of the Polish problem based upon the programme of the Congress of Humanity, which demands a federation of Ancient Poland, Lithuania, and Curland into the United States of Old Poland. He appeals to Englishmen to support the re-establishment of Poland as a Switzerland of the East.

Sir Godfrey Lagden gives a second instalment of his valuable paper describing his views of "South African Natives and their Problems."

Dr. Crozier gives us the third instalment of his "Challenge to Socialism," dealing more particularly with the Fabians and Parliamentarians.

SCHOOL.

MR. J. C. MEDD, in *School*, says that head teachers should register the characters and aptitudes of the boys and girls in the schools with the view of sending the information to local bureaux at least three months before the pupils leave. At present the tendency is for the boys to drift into the better paid work of errand boys, etc., which lead to nothing, instead of getting an industrial training with the accompanying lower wage.

Mr. Arthur Hubble's article deals with the necessity of historical sequence in elementary science teaching:—

It having been accepted that the education of the child was really a rapid recapitulation of the gradual development of human knowledge from the earliest times—that is to say, a rapid recapitulation of the education of mankind as a whole—it followed logically that a natural system of elementary science teaching should place concrete ideas before the child in the chronological order of the birth of such ideas—making, of course, due allowance for mere accidents of time as also for items which might not show sufficient sequence of idea from one to another.

For instance, rudimentary notions concerning air should start with the bladder experiment of Anaxagoras in the form of the ordinary kitchen bellows.

ONE of the most interesting articles in the May magazine is Keighley Snowden's account of Woolwich Arsenal, entitled "The Big Gun," published in the *Pall Mall Magazine*. It brings out in a very vivid manner the extent to which that complex piece of machinery which is called a gun dominates the whole situation of modern war.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW.

THE *Quarterly* this time is very literary, opening with an article on Giosu  Carducci, of whom the writer, Mr. J. Slingsby Roberts, says that he is, like Tennyson and Victor Hugo, essentially one of those writers whose privilege it seems to give to the contemporary genius of their country an adequate expression in literature. "Such authors may be regarded from two main standpoints—firstly, as literary artists, a quality that can be properly estimated only by men whose language is theirs; secondly, as interpreters of their age, an aspect which tends to become the most prominent to historians and foreigners."

COVENTRY PATMORE.

Another article, by Mr. Percy Lubbock, deals with an English poet, who, like Carducci, the Italian, will probably have enduring fame, but certainly with the few, not with the many—Coventry Patmore. He stands strangely apart with the other Victorian poets, little influenced and little influencing :—

He stalked in his own narrow field, casting hardly more than an indifferent glance at the work of his contemporaries. His poetry has an individuality so deep and so curious that its appeal must always be as dumb to most people as it is intense to a few. . . . Coventry Patmore, from the beginning of his life to the end, through all changes of faith and fortune, was dominated by one central idea—the relation of man to woman and of woman to man. The whole character of his mind was implied in the view which he took of the mutual attitude of the sexes. It coloured every line that he wrote; it directed every step of his intellectual progress; it was the governing standard to which everything else was referred. It was an instinct in the first place, but it gradually became far more than that. Upon it was built an elaborately reasoned fabric, in which was included the whole significance of art and nature and religion. It grew to be the universal symbol, the only key to all the intricacies of life. The fact that this guiding principle never failed him, that it continued to bear the accumulating weight which he threw upon it, sufficiently proves the robust purity and vigour which he brought to it.

THE IDEAS OF MR. H. G. WELLS.

The writer of this article seems to think Mr. Wells finer as a novelist than as a thinker. His best book is "Love and Mr. Lewisham," but his best piece of work the opening chapters of "Kippis." Naturally the writer thinks it a woful pity that Mr. Wells should have been drawn towards Socialism. He says :—

He cannot make up his mind. He is not, like Mr. G. B. Shaw, a gay and curious sceptic by nature, who has taken up Socialism as the latest and most perverse form of intellectual dilettanteism. Mr. Wells is in earnest, but he is not certain what he is in earnest about . . . So he vacillates in a strange spiritual unrest.

EVILS OF COUNTY COUNCILS.

The most interesting parts of the article on "Local Government" deal with County Councils, their weak and their strong points. One serious drawback to them is that they naturally draw the best local men as their members. The work of a Council is so heavy that the councillors cannot find time to do any but public business, and hence the minor local bodies lose their best men, and are apt to fall into the hands

of axe-grinders. County Councils, the writer thinks, have been a great success, yet contain this and other dangerous elements, which may greatly impair their usefulness. The dangers foretold about them have not been so serious; what are serious are those not foretold. Whatever be the result of the Commission on Poor Law Administration now sitting, however it affects County Councils, the writer is certain that—

No system will work, nor will command the confidence of the English people, that does not in some way utilise the services of the English gentry and secure for that class a preponderance over the combined forces of the agitator, the faddist, and the man who becomes a member of a public body because he has an axe to grind.

MATERIAL FOR HISTORIANS.

Of the other articles not separately noticed perhaps the most interesting is one dealing with a collection of books and pamphlets of the Civil War, Commonwealth and Restoration, which one George Thomason, a bookseller in St. Paul's Churchyard, had the sagacity and forethought to collect for the benefit of posterity, and the catalogue of which the Trustees of the British Museum have just published. This mass of material is put as far as possible in chronological order, Thomason having made this not so difficult by his habit of dating books as he got them. He collected for twenty-one years 22,255 pieces, arranged in 2,008 volumes, and consisting of 12,942 books, pamphlets or broadsides, 7,216 separate numbers of newspapers, and ninety-seven MSS. It is, says the writer of this article, a "mine of historical treasure."

THE ELIZABETHAN STAGE.

Mr. William Archer reviews various books—some of them, as usual, in German—on the Elizabethan Stage, and insists on the need of a thorough knowledge of what that stage really was, what form it took, how it was constructed. The modern Shakespearean revivals, as he says, must be quite unlike anything foreseen by Shakespeare. One thing that can be proved beyond all doubt about the Elizabethan stage is that it lacked anything like a proscenium, anything in the nature of a picture-frame interposed between the spectator and the play.

The Century.

THE *Century* for May is an excellent number. I notice Mr. Stedman's posthumous paper on "The Conquest of the Air" under that heading. The doctor who attended General Grant in his last illness gives a very pleasing and sympathetic account of the great soldier's last days. One of the best papers is the encyclopædic catalogue compiled by Mr. Dorland on the great work that has been achieved by men after they passed their fortieth year. The opening paper is devoted to an account by Th. Bentzon of "Literary Rolls of Honour in France," the most novel section of which is devoted to the Ladies' Academy, La Vie Heureuse. There is an excellently illustrated paper descriptive of the Churches of Mexico

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.

THE *Edinburgh Review* this time consists largely of excellent literary articles, good to read but difficult to summarise. Perhaps the most interesting of these are upon "Ugliness in Fiction," and upon "Dante in English Literature, from Chaucer to Cary."

UGLINESS IN FICTION.

The writer of this article selects as his text some fifteen modern novels, in which he thinks there is an unjustifiable straining after the perverse and ugly. There are some extraordinary omissions from his list, but this is perhaps because, as he tells us, he has not enumerated all the novels upon which he has based his censures on the ugliness often noticeable in modern fiction. He insists that the ugly, abnormal, and extraordinary is introduced often out of sheer weakness, out of a craving for originality, which "is the besetting passion of the second-rate, who know not how to make their mark by good work in the fields, however spacious, however fertile, wherein their greater predecessors have roamed and toiled." Mr. de Morgan's three new novels are indicated as abundantly testifying that a middle way remains along which genius may carry on for many a good stage yet. If he sometimes recalls Dickens, sometimes Thackeray, sometimes Mr. Meredith, "it is as a worthy recipient and transmitter of the torch, not as a slave." The novels, noticed in detail, and summarised with impartiality, are the following: "The Village Tragedy" and "Wild Justice" (Margaret L. Woods); "Wessex Tales" and "Tess" (Thomas Hardy); "Brothers" (H. A. Vachell); "The Silence of Dean Maitland" (Maxwell Gray); "The Guarded Flame" (W. B. Maxwell); "The Man of Property" (John Galsworthy); "Henry Northcote" (J. C. Snaith); "The Secret Agent" (Joseph Conrad); "The Helpmate" (May Sinclair); "Her Majesty's Rebels" (S. R. Lysaght); and "The Thornton Device" (Hon. Mrs. Grosvenor)—thirteen novels, five of them by women.

DANTE IN ENGLISH LITERATURE.

The writer of this article traces the extent of Dante's influence from Chaucer's time till almost the present time, shortly after Cary's translation was published, a translation which he evidently considers unsurpassed. Chaucer had certainly studied Dante till he was familiar with him. How much Shakespeare knew of him is a question over which scholars wrangle, but the writer agrees with Dr. Furnivall that if Shakespeare had known Dante he would have used him so much and so often as to leave no doubt on the point. Milton certainly knew the "Divina Commedia," and knew it well. Other seventeenth-century writers knew something of it too, but not so much as Jeremy Taylor, for instance, and Sir Thomas Browne. After this time Dante seems to have been much neglected in England. Addison spent more than a year in Italy, and was in the Dante country, yet never mentioned the poet; and of Evelyn

much the same may be said. Even in Italy, however, at this time Dante was not much studied. Lord Chesterfield thought him not worth the pains necessary to understand him; Horace Walpole described him as "extravagant, absurd, disgusting"; Voltaire treated him merely flippantly—"he would never be read." The one man in the eighteenth century in England who seems to have really known and appreciated Dante was Gray. Scott utterly failed to appreciate him, and said so. He complained, curiously enough, of "his tedious particularity"—a fault many find with Scott. Of all English poets Shelley perhaps was the one who most deeply appreciated Dante. And from Shelley's time onwards we find many traces of Dante's influence, and references to him, even if all those references be not appreciative.

"THE DYNASTS."

The author of the most careful criticism on this drama which has appeared thus sums up the gist of his opinions:—

Now and again genius, which is Nature, comes like a *deus ex machina* to defeat the best-laid schemes of mechanical critics. And just at the moment when they have decreed that the "study-drama" is an impossibility, there steps down to them Mr. Hardy with his "Dynasts," a play in three volumes, "nineteen acts and one hundred and thirty scenes" (to quote the title-page), which no one will pretend could by any possibility be presented. Yet "The Dynasts" is not only not a nonsense, but is perhaps the most notable literary achievement of the last quarter-century. It is certainly unlucky for our critic of the mechanical school that at the very moment when he has decided that the "study-drama" could not exist, the most remarkable and most absolute example of such a thing which has ever been written should see the light.

OTHER ARTICLES.

A review of Lord Cromer's "Modern Egypt" has nothing but praise for that work. Another literary article deals with the recently published Travels of Charles M. Doughty, and with his poem, one of the most remarkable of recent years, "The Dawn in Britain." The reviewer of several works upon Pitt says that even now no really adequate biography of him exists. Dr. von Ruville's German book, admirable as it is in many ways, does not quite supply the want. The opening article upon Fénelon, Madame Guyon, Madame de Maintenon, and Louis XIV. must be read carefully to be enjoyed, and there is a curious account of Miss Anna von Schürmann, one of the many women of the seventeenth century who attained to eminence. She was Dutch, very famous in her time, and had acquired an amount of learning so prodigious that it is inconceivable how one small or even one big head could carry it.

In the *Pall Mall Magazine* for May there begins a series of articles entitled "The Pageant of England." The first gives a very imaginative account of "The coming of Cæsar." The series promises to be interesting, but romantic rather than historical. In the June number the second of the series will be devoted to Alfred of Winchester.

THE CHURCH QUARTERLY REVIEW.

THE *Church Quarterly Review* is rather a good number. I notice elsewhere the advice on the subject of education.

THE SECRET OF WESLEY'S SUCCESS.

The writer of an article on Wesley and Revivalism pays a great tribute to Wesley, and inclines to the belief that the key to the success of the Methodist Revival, and of all other revivals, is suggested by the phenomena of hypnotism, which, worked by suggestion, appeals to the subconsciousness, and causes that uprush of subliminal energy which produces a sometimes permanent and sometimes effervescent change of character in life :—

John Wesley's greatness was not constituted by conspicuous endowments in the region of thought or practice. The source of his power lay deeper. It revealed itself not so much through words written or spoken, nor yet through the organisations which derived their being and their energy from him, but through the mysterious psychical influence which emanated from him. He possessed in an almost unrivalled degree that faculty which is the one common and distinctive property of all great men of action, the faculty of controlling the wills of those with whom he came into contact. What this power may be, and whence it is derived, we cannot tell. But there is no mistaking its presence. It is the patent of the true nobility of leadership.

THE ATHANASIAN CREED.

The reviewer who discusses the question of the Athanasian Creed thus sums up his view of the question :—

We believe that the Athanasian Creed is part of the tradition of the Western Church. As an historical document it is of profound interest, as an exposition of the Faith it is of great value ; but its very interest as an historical document means that it is couched in the language of the fifth century, and not in that of the nineteenth or twentieth. It has not, like the Nicene Creed, the note of being œcumenical. It has never received any œcumenical sanction. Its usage in the Church services varies in different branches of the Catholic Church, and may quite well be varied in accordance with the circumstances of the time and national needs. The use of the Creed is the natural result of the historical position of the Church of England.

THE AMERICAN EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The writer of an article on the American Episcopal Church has something of interest to say as to the position of the laity :—

In America the laity certainly have their full share, practically nothing but the actual administration of the Word and Sacraments being reserved for the ordained clergy. Not only in missionary boards, but in Diocesan and General Conventions and in judicial courts of review (diocesan courts are generally composed only of clergymen) they have equal power with presbyters, and in General Convention can veto action of whatever kind agreed upon by the bishops and the clergy. How far this is consistent with true principles of Church government is a serious question. American experience should probably suggest caution and safeguards rather than blind imitation.

He adds that the opinion of the laity in theological matters is usually exerted on the side of Conservatism.

THE DUBLIN REVIEW.

THE *Dublin Review* for April is a good number, although I confess that Mr. Hilaire Belloc's article upon "The Inflation of Assessment" will be slightly beyond the average reader. Mr. Ward reviews "Mr. Balfour on Decadence." Mr. Ward is fortunate in being able to publish personal memories of James C. Mangan from the pen of the late Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, who died in 1903. Percy Fitzgerald discourses on "The Worldly Wisdom of Thomas à Kempis," and an anonymous writer draws a parallel between Saint Dominic and Saint Francis.

THE INNOVATIONS OF ROME.

Mr. W. S. Lilly, writing upon the Orthodox Eastern Church, makes a remarkable admission concerning the modernity of Roman Catholicism. He says :—

When travelling on the Continent, some years ago, I made the acquaintance of a well-educated Greek gentleman, who took a most intelligent interest in the Catholic religion. He frequented our churches and observed attentively our various devotional practices, and his constant exclamation was, "How modern !" I remember that the rite of Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, the reverence paid to the Sacrament reserved in the Tabernacle, and Low Mass, specially elicited from him this observation. Of course it was true. The rite of Benediction dates, I believe, from the sixteenth century.

THE CARDINAL MANNING OF GERMANY.

There is an admirable article concerning Bishop Ketteler of Mainz, who is the great prophet of social Christianity in the Rhine Provinces. The writer says :—

He saw that "self-help" had broken down on the one hand, and on the other that the State could not be trusted to assume the entire control of labour. He looked, therefore, to a universal system of compulsory trade association, combined with a measure of self-help, recognised and aided by the Government and supplied with a Christian basis by the Church. Catholic influence, he thought, was quite indispensable. It alone could develop a sentiment of justice and moderation which would keep the social organism healthy. Yet the State too must co-operate by enforcing protective legislation, by inspection and by providing capital in exceptional cases.

THE MISSION OF ROME.

Canon Barry is accorded the first place for a long and somewhat magniloquent article which it is extremely difficult to condense. Democracy, he says, may and ought to be theocratic. Catholics should demand that all parts of democratic machinery should exhibit and embody the Divine Idea. Rome, he maintains, opposed the Divine Idea of man to the utilitarian of secular politicians. We exhibit to the world of economics Christ in His Kingdom showing "that behind all economic and social movements in an upward ascent there is the Infinite Mover, whose will directs the whole Cosmos to ends of justice and holiness. The peoples that live in this faith are destined to prevail."

The one practical thing in the article is Canon Barry's emphatic approbation of the British Columbians and Australians in opposing the Asiatic emigration.

NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

THE *North American Review* contains interesting articles on "Military Education" and "The World Without Religion," which are noticed elsewhere.

THE POPE OR NOTHING.

Archbishop Ireland, in an article entitled "The Dogmatic Authority of the Papacy," replies to a previous paper of Mr. Charles Johnston, who had attacked the Encyclical on Modernism. The good Archbishop is delighted with the Encyclical, and for nothing so much as on account of the assertion in that Encyclical of the right to defend, with the spiritual arm of Truth, the religion of God and His Christ. Never was there so much need of clear authoritative Christian teaching as to-day. The Papacy is the sole teaching power in Christendom. The Papacy gone, no organic authority remains to defend Christ and His Revelation. The Archbishop concludes his article by declaring that if Modernism succeeds in destroying the authority of the Papacy, Christianity is on the way to be before very long "a faint whisper from the grave of a great religion that once taught and moved the nations." It is curious to note how many good men seem to believe that God Almighty cannot get on without some particular human instrument which the world has outgrown.

A FRENCH VIEW OF FRENCH DIPLOMACY.

Monsieur Tardieu, foreign editor of *Le Temps*, in a paper entitled "Fifteen Years of French Diplomacy," gives the reasons which lead him to exult in the belief that in no other country in Europe, excepting England, is there any Government whose diplomatic activity has been as continuous, as unremitting, and as successful as that of France. He thinks that at Algeiras the Anglo-French agreement passed from the static to the dynamic stage. It was a test of the strength of the Triple Alliance, which did not come out of the trial rejuvenated. Italy now interprets her obligations in a far more liberal sense than was formerly the case. The Triple Alliance is less despotic and more parliamentary. I am glad to see that Monsieur Tardieu is not alarmed lest the Anglo-German *rapprochement* should endanger the Anglo-French *entente*. He says the present improved state of the relations between England and Germany is favourable to the maintenance of peace, which is a source of unconcealed pleasure in France.

THE ITALIANS IN AMERICA.

Mr. Gaetano d'Amato, a leading Italian citizen in New York, writing upon the "Black Hand Myth," maintains that the 100,000 Italians who are pouring into the United States every year contribute valuable human ingredients to the nation with which they throw in their lot. Twenty-five years ago there were not more than 25,000 Italians in America. In New York alone the Italians have property valued at fifty-four millions sterling. He says that the Italian

woman never goes on the streets, is never heard of in the divorce court, never gets drunk, and is notably domestic. She works hard to help her husband, and saves for him as no woman of any other race does. He quotes a statement from a Boston American to the effect that the average Italian emigrant in physique is superior to the native New Englander. Clearly the addition of such splendid specimens to the American population cannot be regarded as other than a boon, despite all that may be said as to the Mafia and the Black Hand.

AUSTRALIA AND THE AMERICAN FLEET.

The Washington correspondent of the Review remarks that the decision to send the battleship fleet to Australia may in the end have important consequences. Australia is of all our colonies the most exposed to aggression and the least protected by the mother country :—

How can the visit of the American Armada fail to plant in the Australian heart a feeling that hereafter she should look for a champion, not to Britain, but to the United States? What is true of Australia and New Zealand will be true also of the British West Indies after the completion of the Panama Canal.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Sidney Brooks continues his paper on a general survey of "The New Ireland." Terror and greed, he says, are the operative forces of Irish life and politics. There are two articles on the disputes between the United States and Venezuela. President Castro appears to have driven out every American enterprise from the Republic over which he reigns. And the Editor discusses "Journalism, Politics, and the University." He maintains that journalism calls for the most complete and finished mental training, and he asks whither can we look for the breeding of thoroughbred minds, if not to the University?

THE ECONOMIC REVIEW.

THE *Economic Review* for April opens with a paper pleading for the extension of factory inspection of home-work and for the establishment of Wages Boards. There is a very long article full of information describing as good news from India the growth of co-operation. It is written by Mr. H. W. Wolff, and is full of hope and encouragement. The report of the Oxford Sanitary Aid Association is chiefly interesting because of the account which it gives of the successful efforts to reduce infant mortality by supplying infants with humanised milk. Even more interesting is the report of the Nursing Mothers' Aid Society, established in Blackburn last year. A restaurant has been opened in which a number of poor women within a month of their confinement, or who have just been confined, are supplied each day with a good, properly cooked dinner, free of cost, on condition that they feed their infants at the breast, and that they bring the babies with them to the restaurant at least once a week. The Rev. J. Carter gives a rather sad account of factory labour in Japan.

THE ITALIAN MAGAZINES.

THE Italian magazines for April all unite in testifying to their admiration for the veteran writer, Edmondo de Amicis, who died last March. Patriot, soldier, Alpinist, and poet, as well as prose writer, de Amicis has been for some forty years the most popular literary personality in Italy. His early "Bozzetti Militare" made his reputation. His book for boys, "Cuore," has passed through 400 editions. Critics might point out that his romanticism was out of date and his sentimentalism often shallow and unreal—his readers continued to be counted by the millions. His mentality corresponded so closely to the ideals of young Italy, and his personality was so penetrated with his natural kindliness and his unquenchable optimism, that his popularity among his countrymen never waned. Hence it is no surprise to find a Review such as the *Nuova Antologia* dedicating many pages to a series of articles by well-known writers such as Professor Graf, Edouard Rod, Corrado Ricci, and others, in which the various phases of his career are described and eulogised.

In the same number the editor, Maggiorino Ferraris, devotes some forty pages to his most useful agitation for the improvement of the Italian railway system. He notes with gratitude that many of his earlier suggestions are now being acted upon, and reiterates his programme of reform, among the features of which are third-class carriages on express trains, cheaper rates for goods, and a thorough reorganisation of the time-table.

The remarkable success of the Women's National Congress, just held in Rome, fully justifies the jubilant note in Sofia Bisi Albini's article in the *Vita Femminile Italiana* on the progress of the Feminist movement in Italy in the last ten years. It is the national character of the agitation, embracing as it does women of every rank and creed, that is its most hopeful feature. A very appreciative sketch of Mrs. Josephine Butler is to be found in the same number.

The *Rassegna Nazionale* continues its propaganda for the formation of a new "Conservative Reform" party, somewhat on the *Spectator* "Centre Party" lines, and announces the inauguration of a club for social study at Florence as the nucleus of the new movement. "Tor Guest" gives his impressions of the religious condition of England founded on a stay of some length in a small southern town. We are very far from the time, he assures his readers, when every English family read the Bible on Sundays. He ascertained that only twenty-five per cent. of the whole population attended any sort of religious service on Sunday, and that a considerable proportion of these attended sometimes one denomination, sometimes another, attracted mainly by the preaching. He was, however, favourably impressed by the reverent demeanour of English congregations; but his general conclusion is that England, no less than the Latin nations, is suffering from religious unrest and a growing indifference to Christian worship.

Emporium reprints a very remarkable series of imaginative drawings illustrating the poems of Edgar Allen Poe, by a young Venetian draughtsman, Alberto Martini, who clearly owes some of his inspiration to Aubrey Beardsley. The most attractive feature, however, of this most artistic magazine continues to be its photographs of beautiful buildings and paintings in remote corners of Italy.

Readers interested in the internal politics of Italy should not fail to study an excellent article by the well-known Deputy, Napoleone Colajanni, describing the various political parties of the moment in the *Rassegna Contemporanea*.

THE DUTCH REVIEWS.

Vragen des Tijds has another article on the subject of the poor woman and her home; this time it deals with the societies who send nurses and others to look after the home when the mother is ill. The article explains what has been and is being done in Holland and other countries, the prejudices which the helping societies have had to overcome, how large employers assist them, and so on.

De Gids contains a paper on what the writer terms "The Eastern West." This is Morocco. Most people speak of it as if it belonged to the East, but it is really West; the reason is, probably, that everything about Morocco savours of the East and one easily imagines that one is in the Orient. Its Eastern aspect is due to the fact that its original inhabitants came from the Orient; according to some authorities, they were Canaanites who fled before Joshua. The writer enters into the history of Morocco in an exhaustive manner.

Among the other contents of general interest, that is, for non-Dutch readers, is an article on "The Other America." It contains the impressions of a lady who spent six months in the United States. So far from America being the land of the dollar, she saw it as the land of the woman; she heard nothing about money, although she dined with John D. Rockefeller, but she heard and saw a great deal about women. She divides the American women into three classes: the woman whose world is within her home and who knows very little of anything beyond her own four walls; the woman who studies, and who may be called the blue stocking, knowing nothing of household duties; and the woman who goes in for dress and society, who also knows nothing of house-keeping.

Onze Eeuw has an article on Emerson; while the same review continues the article on Ellen Key, the Scandinavian lady Socialist. The author declares that we have very little to gain from practising what Ellen Key preaches; it would lead to a disregard of all that binds society together in morality, and a consequent terrible increase in crime and vice, especially among young people.

Topics of the Day in the Periodicals of the Month.

Under this head the reader will find a ready reference to the more important articles in the periodicals on the Topics of the Month.

HOME AFFAIRS, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL.

Agriculture, Land :

- The Pastoral Industry of the United Kingdom, "Edinburgh Rev.," April.
- The Small Holdings, by I. Lund, "Westminster Rev.," May.
- Woman and Agriculture, by R. Higgs, "Socialist Rev.," May.
- The New American Farmer, by H. N. Casson, "Amer. Rev. of Revs.," May.

Armies :

- National Defence, by H. O. Arnold-Forster, "United Service Mag.," May.
- To-day and To-morrow, by Viscount Esher, "National Rev.," May.
- The Military Geography of the British Empire, by L. S. Amery, "National Rev.," May.
- A Reserve of Efficient British Officers, by Lieut.-Col. A. F. Mockler-Ferryman, "Journal Royal United Service Inst.," April.
- The New Electric Ordnance, by Col. F. N. Maude, "Contemp. Rev.," May.
- Reservists and Territorials in France, by F. Lescazes, "Nouvelle Rev.," April 1.

Ballooning, Aerial Navigation :

- Aerial Navigation and British Supremacy, by E. C. Stedman, "Century," May.
- A Voyage in the "Ville de Paris," by Hon. C. S. Rolls, "London," May.
- Aerial Navigation, by Capt. Caslant, "Grande Rev.," April 10.

Catholic Church :

- The Dogmatic Authority of the Papacy, by Archbishop Ireland, "North Amer. Rev.," April.
- The Pope and the English Catholics, by Robert Dell, "Grande Rev.," April 10.

Children :

- The Feeding of School Children at Bradford, by J. H. Palin, "Socialist Rev.," May.
- The Ragged Schools, by G. Holden Pike, "Westminster Rev.," May.
- Education of Abnormal Children, by G. Delaquys and H. Arnold, "Grande Rev.," April 25.

Crime :

- Punishment of Crimes against Women and Children, by Mona Caird, "Westminster Rev.," May.
- The Prevention of Crime, by H. Münsterberg, "McClure's Mag.," April.

Education :

- The Education Bill, "Church Qrly.," April.
- An Educational Concordat, by Rev. J. Guinness Rogers, "Fortnightly Rev.," May.
- Folly of the Secular Solution, by Rev. W. G. Edwards Rees, "Fortnightly Rev.," May.
- An Extremist's View of an Education Compromise, by Bishop Knox, "Nineteenth Cent.," May.
- Universities for the People, by Dr. R. Broda, "International," April.
- Open Air Schools, by F. Rose, "Progress," April.

Emigration and Immigration :

- Immigration in the United States, by C. Cilvanet, "Rev. Française," April.

Finance :

- Mr. Lloyd George's Opportunity, by L. G. C. Money, "Albany," May.
- The Free Trade Party; the Betrayers, by M. J. Stewart, "Westminster Rev.," May.
- Recovery from the Recent Panic in America, by A. D. Noyes, "Forum," April.
- If the United States had Branch Banks, by H. M. P. Eckardt, "Atlantic Monthly," April.
- Lessons of the Financial Crisis: Symposium, "Annals of Amer. Acad.," March.

Food :

- The Repression of Fraud, by Dr. P. Cazeneuve, "Grande Rev.," April 25.

Hospitals of Paris, by A. Rendu, "Correspondant," April 25.

Housing and National Neglect, by G. Haw, "Socialist Rev.," May.

Ireland :

- The Irish Movement, by J. M. Judge, "New Ireland Rev.," May.
- The New Ireland, by Sidney Brooks, "North Amer. Rev.," April.

Jews :

- Social Disability of the Jew, by E. J. Kuh, "Atlantic Monthly," April.

Labour Problems :

- The Church and the Labour Party, by W. Temple, "Economic Rev.," April.
- Unemployment, by J. C. Wedgwood, "Socialist Rev.," April.
- The Berlin Strikes of 1907, by A. Raffalovich, "Nouvelle Rev.," April 1.
- The Strike and Lock-out at Antwerp in 1907, by M. de Gailhard-Bancel, "Association Catholique," March.
- Canadian Anti-Strike Legislation, by Prof. O. D. Skelton, "International," April.
- The Prevention of Strikes, "Colonial Office Journal," April.
- Hollesley Bay, by G. Lansbury, "Socialist Rev.," May.
- Factory Inspection, by X, Y, and Z, "Socialist Rev.," May.

Libraries :

- The Public Library and the School at Cardiff, by John Ballinger, "Library," April.

Local and Municipal Government :

- Local Government, "Quarterly Rev.," April.
- The Citizen, the Municipality, and the State, by P. Ashley, "International," April.

Marriage Laws :

- The Colonial Marriages Act, 1906, by E. S. P. Haynes, "Fortnightly Rev.," May.
- The Failure of Divorce, by J. Bigenwald, "Correspondant," April 25.
- The Marriage of To-morrow, by H. Coulon and R. de Chavagnes, "Nouvelle Rev.," April 1 and 15.
- Recent French Legislation on Marriage and the Family, by H. Taudière, "Réforme Sociale," April 1.

Navies :

Admiralty and Empire, by St. Barbara, "National Rev," May.

To-day and To-morrow, by Viscount Esher, "National Rev," May.

National Defence, by H. O. Arnold-Forster, "United Service Mag," May.

The German Navy :

Barker, J. E., on, "Nineteenth Cent," May.

Lémonon, E., on, "Questions Diplomatiques," April 1.

The Big Gun, by K. Snowden, "Pall Mall Mag," May.

Old Age Pensions, by F. Rogers, "Progress," April.

Parliamentary :

Parties and Politics, "Edinburgh Rev," April.

The New Government and Its Policy, by P. W. Wilson, "Albany," May.

The Reconstructed Ministry, "Blackwood," May.

The New Liberal Policy, by Vicar of Bray, "Fortnightly Rev," May.

Affairs in Transition, by J. A. Spender, "Contemp. Rev," May.

Sanitation :

Oxford Sanitary Aid Association, by M. H. Prichard and L. Fisher, "Economic Rev," April.

Sociology, Social Questions :

A Challenge to Socialism, by Dr. J. Beattie-Crozier, "Fortnightly Rev," May.

International Socialism, by G. A. England, "Amer. Rev. of Revs," May.

Henry George, Unemployment, Socialism, by J. C. Wedgwood, "Socialist Rev," April.

His Majesty's Ministers and the Doctrines of Henry George, by A. G. Boscawen, "National Rev," May.

The Ideas of H. G. Wells, "Quarterly Rev," April.

Persuasive Socialism, by W. H. Mallock, "Nineteenth Cent," May.

Socialism in History, by F. H. Barrow, "Westminster Rev," May.

Sidelights on Socialism, by J. Mackender, "Westminster Rev," May.

The Problem of Misery, by J. Novicow, "La Revue," April 15.

Capital and Labour, by J. Novicow, "Nouvelle Rev," April 15.

Things Germany can teach Us, by R. H. Schauffler, "World's Work," May.

Catholic Social Work in Germany, "Dublin Rev," April.

Telegraphy :

The Politics of Radio-Telegraphy, "Edinburgh Rev," April.

Temperance and the Liquor Traffic :

The Licensing Bill :

Beesly, Prof. E. S., on, "Positivist Rev," May.

Whittaker, Sir T. P., on, "Nineteenth Cent," May.

Unsigned Article on, "Quarterly Rev," April.

Symposium on, "Socialist Rev," April.

Temperance Reform, by T. Good, "Westminster Rev," May.

The Village "Pub," by D. C. Pedder, "Contemp. Rev," May.

The Action of Alcohol, by Dr. A. R. Cushny, "Science Progress," April.

Theatres and the Drama :

The Question of a National Theatre, by Bram Stoker, "Nineteenth Cent," May.

The Educational Value of the Theatre ; Symposium, "Nord und Süd," April.

Vivisection :

Experiments on Animals, by Stephen Paget, "Contemp. Rev," May.

Women :

Suffragists, Peers, and the Crowd, by Sir Martin Conway, "Nineteenth Cent," May.

Methods of the Suffragettes, by C. E. Maud, "Albany," May.

Historic Franchise, by T. Fletcher, "Westminster Rev," May.

Woman's Progress and the Woman's Press, by X., "Albany," May.

Emancipation of Women in Islam, by Prof. A. Vambéry, "International," April.

The Protection of Women, by Mrs. Margoliouth, "Nineteenth Cent," May.

Remuneration of Women's Work, by W. H. Fyfe, "Economic Rev," April.

Unemployment among Women, by Mildred Ransom, "Treasury," May.

Girl-Life in a Slum, by May Craske, "Economic Rev," April.

The St. Pancras School for Mothers, by Hon. Mrs. B. Russell, "Nineteenth Cent," May.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN.**Colonies :**

The Customs in the English Colonies, by Pierre Ma, "Questions Diplomatiques," April 1.

Peace, International Arbitration, etc. :

If War broke out to-morrow, by F. Marre, "Correspondant," April 25.

The Hague Conference and Naval War, by Rev. T. C. Lawrence, "Journal Royal United Service Inst," April.

The Relations of the Powers, by Sir C. Dilke, "World's Work," May.

Africa :

Modern Egypt :

Harrison, F., on, "Positivist Rev," May.

Johnston, Sir H. H., on, "Journal of African Soc," April.

Mitra, S. M., on, "Nineteenth Cent," May.

Unsigned Article on, "Edinburgh Rev," April.

Morocco :

Delhay, P., on, "Correspondant," April 10.

Salmeron, N., on, "International," April.

Kaid Maclean on His Captivity, "London," May.

South African Native Problems, by Sir G. Lagden, "Fortnightly Rev," May.

Our East African Empire, by A. R. Colquhoun, "Journal Royal Colonial Inst," April.

The "Rememberment" of Africa, by A. Hans and J. Perquel, "Grande Rev," April 25.

England in Africa, by Captain E. de Renty, "Questions Diplomatiques," April 16.

Asia : The Yellow Peril, by A. R. Steele, "Westminster Rev," May.

Australia :

Australia and the American Fleet, "North Amer. Rev," April.

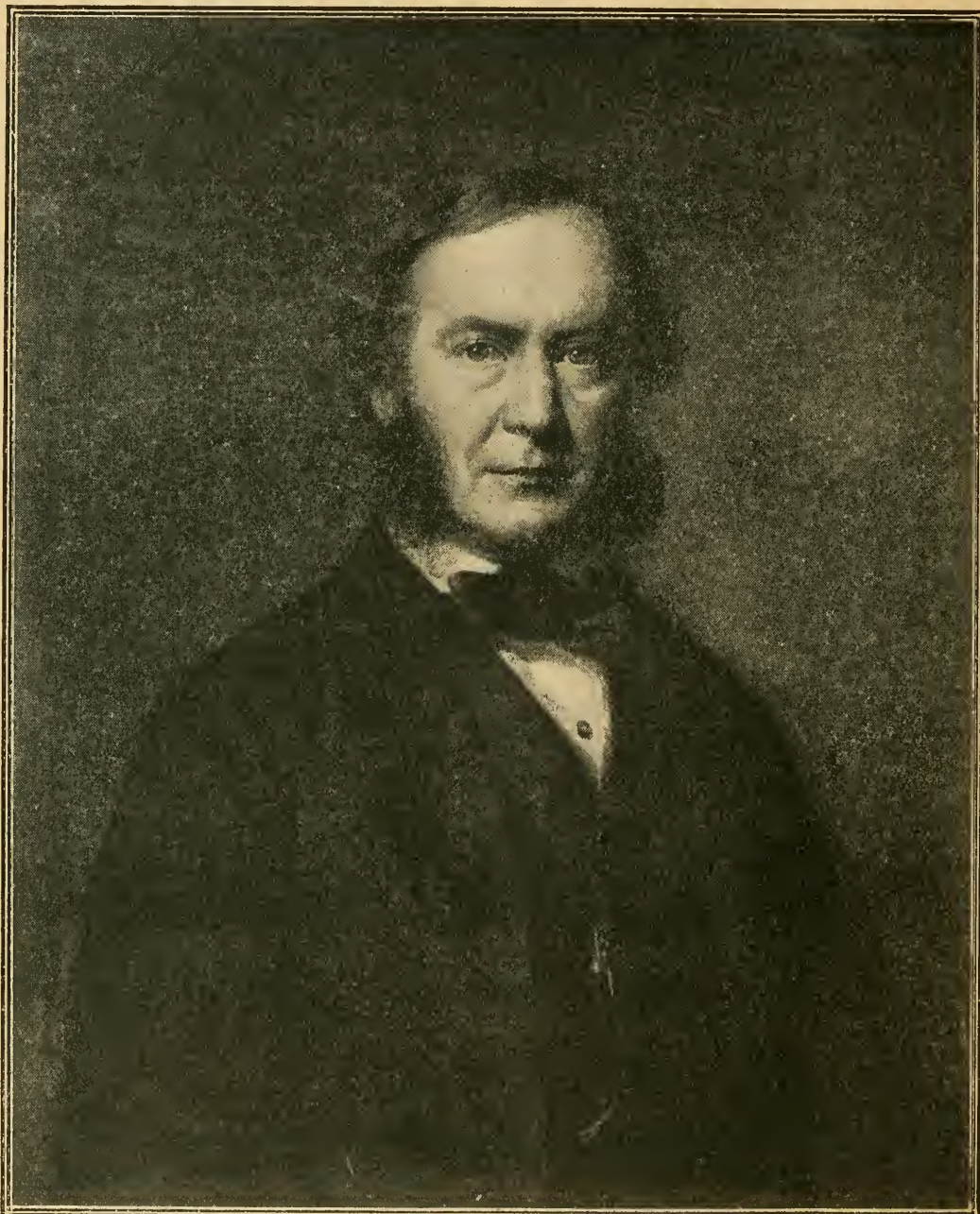
Australia and the New Protection, "Colonial Office Journal," April.

Balkan States (see also Macedonia (under Turkey)) : The Balkan Crisis, by V. Bérard, "Rev. de Paris," April 1.

Belgium :

The Monarchy, by L. Mocquant, "Nouvelle Rev," April 15.

- The Belgian Throne, by R. Meynadier, "Nouvelle Rev," April 15.
- Brazil**, by H. Turot, "France de Demain," April.
- Canada** :
- The Foundation of Quebec, by Vte. E. de Guichen, "Questions Diplomatiques," April 1.
- China** :
- Programme of the Chinese Social Democrats, by Albert Maybon, "Mercure de France," April 16.
- Significant Developments in China, by Dr. W. A. P. Martin, "World's Work," May.
- China's Workers, by G. C. Widney, "World To-day," April.
- Cyprus** : A Muslim Christian Sect, by R. L. N. Michell, "Nineteenth Cent," May.
- France** :
- French Diplomacy, by Tardieu, "North Amer. Rev," April.
- The Impotence of Parliament ; Symposium, "La Revue," April 15.
- Was France Madman or Unsuccessful Genius ? by A. M. Low, "Forum," April.
- The French Church, by Félix Klein, "Atlantic Monthly," April.
- The Municipal Council, by L. Mocquant, "Nouvelle Rev," April 15.
- Germany and Prussia** :
- The Electoral Struggle in Prussia, by E. Bernstein, "Sozialistische Monatshefte," April 1.
- The Social Policy of the Empire, by O. Hue, "Sozialistische Monatshefte," April 16.
- Holland** :
- The Political Rôle of the Catholics, by Paul Verschaye, "Correspondant," April 10.
- Social Holland, by H. Joly, "Correspondant," April 25.
- India** :
- The Unrest in India, by P. Landon, "World's Work," May.
- Lord Cromer and Orientals, by S. M. Mitra, "Nineteenth Cent," May.
- Christianity in India, by J. N. Farquhar, "Contemp. Rev," May.
- First-fruits of Co-operation in India, by H. W. Wolff, "Economic Rev," April.
- Italy** :
- The Parties of the Extreme Left, by R. Meynadier, "Questions Diplomatiques," April 1.
- Japan** :
- The Factories of Osaka, by Rev. J. Carter, "Economic Rev," April.
- Port Arthur and Dalni, by Lieut. Mackowsky, "Deutsche Rundschau," April.
- Mohamed and Islam**, "Quarterly Rev," April.
- Panama and the Canal**, by J. F. Wallace, "World To-day," April.
- Persia** :
- The Persian Revolution, "Rev. des Deux Mondes," April 1.
- Poland** :
- Solution of the Polish Problem, by Prince Zbawca-Riedelski, "Fortnightly Rev," May.
- Russia** :
- Russia, by M. Reader, "Bibliothèque Universelle," April.
- The Russian Horizon, by W. Johnson, "Albany," May.
- The Political Situation and Social Democracy in Russia, by R. Streltzw, "Sozialistische Monatshefte," April 1.
- The Russian Student, by L. de Soudak, "Bibliothèque Universelle," April.
- The Fortune of Russia, by Vicomte G. d'Avenel, "Rev. des Deux Mondes," April 15.
- Russian Finance, by A. Polly, "Preussische Jahrbücher," April.
- The Burden of the Caucasus, by H. W. Nevinston, "Harper," May.
- The Anglo-Russian Treaty, "Rev. des Deux Mondes," April 1.
- South America** (see also Brazil) :
- A Great Commercial Opportunity, by J. Barrett, "World To-day," April.
- Spain** :
- Anarchy in Spain, by A. Marvaud, "La Revue," April 1.
- Turkey and Macedonia** :
- Buxton, Noel, on, "Nineteenth Cent," May.
- Henry, R., on, "Correspondant," April 25.
- United States** :
- The Contest for the Presidency, "World's Work," May.
- Presidential Possibilities, by Sydney Brooks, "Fortnightly Rev," May.
- W. H. Taft :
- West, H. L., on, "Forum," April.
- White, W. A., on, "Amer. Mag," May.
- Governor Hughes, by B. J. Hendrick, "McClure's Mag," April.
- W. R. Hearst, by Democratic Politician, "Amer. Rev. of Revs," May.
- A National Inventory, by P. H. Edmonds, "Amer. Rev. of Revs," May.
- The Public Service Commission Law of New York, by T. M. Osborne, "Atlantic Monthly," April.
- The America of To-morrow, by Félix Klein, "Correspondant," April 10.
- The Negro Problem, by R. S. Baker, "Amer. Mag," May.
- The Italians in America, by G. d'Amato, "North Amer. Rev," April.
- The Church in the United States, by Bishop of Vermont, "Church Qrly," April.
- Venezuela and the United States**, "North Amer. Rev," April.
- West Indies**, by G. B. Mason, "Colonial Office Journal," April.
- Yellow Peril**, see under Asia.



From the painting by Schütt.

[Photograph by Emery Walker.]

JOHN THADDEUS DELANE AT THE AGE OF 44.

(By permission of the publisher of the "Life of John Delane.")

THE BOOK OF THE MONTH.

THE PRIME MINISTER OF THE PUBLIC (LIMITED).*

"THE TIMES," said Abraham Lincoln to Sir W. Russell in 1862, "is, I suppose, the strongest thing in the world excepting the Mississippi River." A curious saying, subtly sarcastic, and yet embodying a compliment which no one would dream of paying to the *Times* to-day. The *Times*, which now pays no dividend, or next to none, in its palmy prime made profits of £90,000 a year.

THE CIRCULATION OF THE "TIMES."

To-day its circulation is the lowest of all the London morning papers with the doubtful exception of the *Morning Advertiser*; but in Delane's time it had 40,000 subscribers, while no other London paper had more than 7,000, and all the rest of them put together were under 20,000. Of the number reporting the marriage of the Prince of Wales 112,000 copies were sold. In those days, in Kinglake's splendid phrase, it was "The Asylum of the World." In 1854, "its words might be the collected voice of all these isles, or the mere utterance of some one unknown man sitting pale by a midnight lamp—but there they were. They were the hands writing on the wall." The task, which Kinglake said had been originally deputed to "a shrewd, idle clergyman," to "loiter about in places of common resort to find out the opinion of the man in the street," fell in 1841 to John T. Delane, whose *Life*, by his nephew, Mr. Arthur Dasent, is the book of the month.

DELANE'S DAY.

But Delane executed the task of the shrewd, idle clergyman in a manner all his own. He did not favour places of common resort; places resorted to by the common people he carefully eschewed. Delane made it his systematic rule of life to confine his loiterings to the roosting places of the Upper Ten. The *Times*' reviewer, describing Delane's method, says:—

A single day would bring him into contact with a vast variety of characters. His horse was brought to his chambers in Serjeants' Inn in the afternoon, and he would ride it slowly down to Westminster and there spend some time in the House of Commons or House of Lords, learning the political situation of the day, then ride on quietly to Lady Palmerston's or Baroness Rothschild's, and catch the tone of social gossip, then come back to the Athenæum or the Reform Club, and learn the drift of opinion there. Besides this he had his hand on the public pulse through the correspondence which reached the papers; and the whole became formed into a clear image in his mind. He is well described by a correspondent in these pages as the best informed man in England, and perhaps in Europe.

THE PRIME MINISTER OF A LIMITED PUBLIC.

There we have a faithful picture of the world in which Delane lived. His nephew describes him as having been for thirty-six years "the Prime Minister

of the Public." But it was the Prime Minister of a very limited public. Delane was a country gentleman, without the constant intercourse with tenants and rural neighbours which keeps the squire in contact with Mother Earth. He substituted peers for peasants, millionaires for tenant farmers, and Prime Ministers for parsons. He lived in a superior, a very superior world, far removed from men whose talk is of bullocks or of the common business of every day. It was before the day of democracy, when the only people who counted were to be found in the West End. The millions whose noses are counted nowadays were a negligible quantity in Delane's time. There is nothing in these two volumes to show that Delane ever came into personal touch, or even realised the existence of, the Nonconformists, the Trades Unionists, or Irish Nationalists. No doubt he knew that such beings existed, as we all know that there are fish in the sea. But they did not belong to his world. He lived and moved and had his being in the great little world of the fivepenny public. For down to 1861 the price of the *Times* was fivepence. Six pound ten was the annual subscription to the *Times*, and £6 10s. per annum in those days was even more effective as a tariff of exclusion than it would be to-day. The £10 householder elected the House of Commons, and the £6 10s. subscribers formed the constituency of the *Times*.

ECHOES FROM A VANISHED WORLD.

Reading the letters which form so large a part of these interesting volumes, we feel that we are in the midst of a vanished world; and yet a world that in some strange phantasmal way still remains visible through the democratic flood which has submerged it. Judging from the narratives of the newly dead, the things of this world have much the same strange semblance of shadowy unreality when contemplated from another plane of existence. The society in which Delane basked and dined and butchered birds and beasts was a very select coterie. The hordes of the *nouveaux riches* had not invaded and vulgarised the West End. The associates and intimates of Delane were the *crème de la crème* floating in a thin rich film over unfathomed depths of the mere skim milk of mankind.

A COUNTRY SQUIRE AS EDITOR.

He was of their own kith and kin. He was born in the "upper circle." His tastes were their tastes, his prejudices their prejudices. He was one of their own. To men born outside the class which in those days ruled England there is something almost grotesque in the pursuits which absorbed the leisure time of Delane. To dine out a hundred times in a season—and that without ever learning how to smoke; to

* "John Delane, 1817-1879." By A. L. Dasent. 2 vols. 32s. Murray.

dance attendance at balls till three or five o'clock in the morning; to spend days on horseback riding hard after a fox, or to try to kill with more or less success as many of the birds of the air as his hosts may have reared for the autumnal butchery—these things formed no small part of the social life of Delane. There are no doubt thousands to whom the killing of beautiful wild birds and animals is one of the greatest pleasures of life—to some even one of its most sacred duties. The barbarian dies hard, and the instincts of the savage constantly crop out through the strata of civilisation by which they are overlaid. But it must be confessed that the constant recurrence in this biography of entries recording the day's slaughter of bird and beast somewhat grates upon the reader who has not been inured to such manner of bloodshed from his youth up.

Delane was probably the greatest editor the *Times* ever had.

"GOVERNMENT BY JOURNALISM."

The *Times* in his hands illustrates one phase of that government by journalism of which a good deal has been said of late. It was government by journalism on a limited basis. And like government by journalism in these unlimited democratic days it was very largely government by the journalist. Delane disclaimed having any ideal higher than that of producing from day to day the *Times* which mirrored the life of that day. No one ever more scouted the notion of the need of consistency or continuity in politics. What Kinglake called "the common and obvious thought" which is "repeated in many places by numbers of men who had probably never seen one another" was the prize sought for, and by expressing it in print the *Times* became a true exponent of the national mind. This constant practice of the art of interrogation was possible to Delane when all articulate England could be covered in an afternoon ride from Serjeants' Inn. It has never been readjusted to the wider expanse over which the modern journal operates. But even when, as in the case of the *Times*, the impersonal Invisible in the editorial chair disclaimed having any gospel of his own to preach, the personal convictions of the editor count for a great deal. The response of the man in the witness-box is usually largely shaped by the nature of the cross-examination to which he is subjected. The views and prejudices and convictions of an interviewer are often as stained glass which materially colours the ideas of the interviewee. If this be so in the case of the individual, how much more is it the case when public opinion is distilled by the editor from a multitudinous mass of divergent views?

DELANE'S CONTRIBUTION.

When we judge Delane, we ask not so much whether he condensed and crystallised public opinion as whether in presiding over the work of condensation and crystallisation he contributed anything distinctively his own to the forces of which modern

history is the sum. Apart from merely clarifying, condensing, and expressing the opinion of his contemporaries, what contribution did Delane make to the history of his own times? Although, as he says, he usually played the rôle of a silent observer, he had his own likes and dislikes, his own ideas as to what was right and what was wrong. Of strong religious convictions he does not seem to have had any. He was more roused to enthusiasm by the discoveries of science. There is a letter in defence of vivisection from his pen which glows with fervour. Of passionate patriotism there is not much trace, or indeed of passion of any kind. He was not an Imperialist in the modern sense, although he had his full share of the limitations of the self-complacent Englishman of the mid-Victorian era. He was a Palmerstonian, for he largely made Palmerston. He originated war correspondence in the modern sense, and his action in exposing the scandals of the Crimean campaign established a record and set an example that is an abiding inspiration to modern journalists. He was a strong advocate of Jewish emancipation, favoured a certain indifferent toleration of religious differences, and, strange to say, he was a strong advocate of radical reforms in the government of Ireland. It must be set down to his credit that he was strongly opposed to the mad scheme of making war with Germany about Schleswig-Holstein, but there is a serious *per contra* to this in the share which he had in inflaming upper class opinion against the Northern States at the time of the great Civil War. He was philo-Turk in 1876, when the more clear-sighted of his staff wished to avert war by united coercion of the Sultan, and he was as anti-French in 1859 as his successor is anti-German to-day. The following passage from one of his letters fifty years ago might have been written by Mr. Buckle to-day:—

The editor believes that nothing is gained by a nation shutting its eyes to the dangers which threaten it, and that the besetting fault of England is over-confidence in itself, its ruler, in its allies, in the fair dealings which it desires to practise, and which it expects from others.

HIS LIMITATIONS.

The mid-Victorian Englishman of the *Times* public was always a bit of a Pharisee, and the more selfish he was the more impeccable his conduct appeared in his own eyes. His policy was always a policy of British interests first, and the devil take the hindmost. As often happens in politics as in religion, those who seek their life shall lose it. Delane never seems to have realised the importance of the great new factors which came into existence under his eyes. The giant growth of the United States only seemed to rouse in him a feeling of jealousy and dislike. The development of our colonies excited in him no enthusiasm. He disliked and distrusted the triumph of democracy. He was opposed to the Emperor Napoleon, but there is little to show his appreciation of the German Empire. He was clear-sighted enough to support the making of the Suez

Canal against the warnings equally ludicrous and lugubrious of his friend Lord Palmerston. But the general impression left after reading these two volumes is that of a clear-sighted short-sighted man full of interest in everything within his limited range, but almost totally indifferent to everything that could not be seen from the windows of the Athenæum or the terraces of Dunrobin Castle.

A MAN OF THE OLD RÉGIME.

Within the frontiers partially self-created and partially imposed on him by his position, Delane was magnificent. He knew everybody, met everybody, and was trusted by everybody. Nothing is more interesting in these volumes than the evidence they afford as to the extent to which the Queen regarded the *Times* as one of the institutions of the realm. She does not seem ever to have sent for Delane to talk things over with him. But through Lord Torrington, Lady Ely, and others she was constantly communicating with him at second hand. It is, however, in his dealings with Ministers that we learn to admire him most. He had a supreme position, and he used it supremely. He had his personal partialities. Liking Palmerston, Aberdeen and Peel most of the Ministers of the Queen, he nevertheless was constantly consulted even by Mr. Gladstone in the crisis of the Irish Church Bill, and was on terms of confidential intercourse with the leaders of every governing party. He was emphatically a man of the old *régime*, in which the governing families ruled the nation by permission of the middle-classes. He does not appear to have ever identified himself either as a Whig or a Tory. He was not in sympathy with Mr. Gladstone, and he welcomed the dawning of Disraelian Imperialism. If he was a kind of domestic chaplain or journalistic confessor to Lord Palmerston, he was all the while constantly consulted as if he were an outside Cabinet Minister by members of every Cabinet that met in Downing Street. He welcomed the repeal of the Corn Laws, but did not break with Disraeli. He had one fierce passage at arms with Mr. Cobden, but he paid loyal tribute to the greatness of the services which the chief Free Trader had rendered to the nation. Take him all in all he did his work wonderfully well. He was a hard worker, a vigilant editor, and a true friend.

LORD ESHER AND DELANE.

The man who, although he is not a journalist, most nearly corresponds to the position of Delane in modern times, is Lord Esher. There is the same detachment from party, the same power of effective work, the same ability to command confidence from men of all parties, and the same power to influence the course of events—a power all the more remarkable when, as in Lord Esher's case, it is exercised by a man without the sceptre which Delane possessed in the control of the *Times*.

DELANE'S EARLY DAYS.

John Thaddeus Delane was of Irish descent. The second son of a London barrister, he was born

two years after the battle of Waterloo, in South Molton Street. From King's College, London, he went to Magdalen College, Oxford, where he distinguished himself more by his horsemanship than by his studies, although even then he had a ready pen and used it to meet some of the expenses of his stable. His father, having made the acquaintance of the Walters in Berkshire, was appointed to a financial post on the *Times*—a circumstance which paved the way for the appointment of John Thaddeus Delane to a subordinate post on the *Times* in 1840. In that year Barnes, then editor, died. In 1841, at the age of twenty-four Delane was appointed editor. Was he not afraid of assuming so vast a responsibility? "Not a bit," he replied in after years. "What I dislike about you young men of the present day is that you all shrink from responsibility." Delane, as this remark shows, died before the dawn of the era of the New Journalism, of which shrinking from responsibility is certainly not the besetting sin.

HIS STAFF.

He inherited an editorial staff which he speedily remodelled. Daseant, his brother-in-law, was his assistant editor, and among the men whom he trained in leader-writing and started in journalism were Robert Lowe, Leonard Courtney, Sir W. H. Russell, Lawrence Oliphant, Dr. Woodham, of Cambridge, Dr. Wace, W. Stebbing, Mr. Macdonnell, Thomas Mozley, and A. W. Kinglake. Lord Torrington, Abraham Hayward, and Charles Greville slaved for him outside, and Mowbray Morris became business manager in 1847. Like Daseant, he also was a brother-in-law of Delane. The *Times* in those days was almost as much a family party as the Harmsworth press is to-day.

From that time till 1877 the history of the *Times* and the biography of Delane are one, and as neither can be told without rewriting the history of the world for thirty-seven years, I shall not attempt the task, but confine myself to indicating with Mr. Daseant's aid some characteristics of the man and his work.

THE EVIL THAT HE DID.

As an editor Delane achieved much that was good, prevented much that was evil, and by way of a counter-weight did a good deal of harm by his devotion to Lord Palmerston and his antipathy to the Northern States of America. "John Bright . . . declared his conviction that the leading journal had not published one fair, honourable, or friendly article towards the States since Lincoln's accession to office."—(Vol. 2, p. 38).

The bitter anti-English feeling that prevailed in the States after the war was over was due more to the *Times* than to any other agency of the Evil One. As to Lord Palmerston, Delane was his *fidus Achates*, and more than that, if we may believe Lord Torrington, he was largely the maker of Palmerston. Lord Torrington, writing to Delane, said:—

It recalled to my mind what was his position and popularity

till *you* gave him aid and support! . . . In fact *but for you* he would have died almost as unnoticed as I should be, and possibly quite a little regretted.—(*Ib.*, p. 151.)

Mr. Dasent, speaking of this intimacy, says :—

We doubt if any Minister of the Crown, of whatever shade of politics, had ever lived in such close and intimate alliance with the editor of a great organ of public opinion in this or any other country.—(*Ib.*, p. 151).

To have made Lord Palmerston great was a notable journalistic achievement, although not one which should be counted to Delane for righteousness in making up his final account. For Palmerston was the Jingo Primeval who begat Beaconsfield, Jingo Secundus, who in turn brought forth Jingo Tertius in the person of Mr. Chamberlain. Delane was, however, more civilised than Lord Palmerston, in that he approved of the Suez Canal. He had a sneaking fondness for Disraeli :—

"We have known each other now a very long time," wrote Disraeli, "and notwithstanding the harsh obstacles which political differences insensibly offer to social intimacy, have maintained relations of more than friendliness. I wish to cherish them, and that you should believe me with sincerity."—(*Ib.*, p. 261.)

Mr. Chamberlain had only begun to emerge from obscurity when Delane left Printing House Square.

"THE SBIRRI OF THE 'TIMES.'"

Delane achieved one of the great successes of his life in announcing in advance of anyone else the determination of Sir R. Peel to abandon the Corn Laws. If he was never an admirer of Mr. Cobden, he had too much intelligence to be a Protectionist. It is not necessary here to renew the personal controversy between him and Mr. Cobden. But the following extract from a letter published in the *Morning Star*, which Mr. Dasent thinks may have been inspired if not actually written by Mr. Cobden, recalls the passions which were aroused and expressed in those days of plain-speaking, hard-hitting controversy. The letter is headed "The *Sbirri* of the *Times*," and begins thus :—

First on the list stands the name of John Thaddeus Delane, who may be called the editor-in-chief, and therefore the suggestor or approver of all the subtle baseness and scandalous personalities that degrade and disgrace the *Times*. He it is who selects, moves, and instructs the mechanical intellect of the *Times*—directs the trained *sbirri* to the mark and counsels the exact force, weight, size, and quality of the malignant matter to be manufactured for each special case. The rest have neither power, volition, nor free agency of any kind in discriminating the principles, policy, purpose, or persons to be served or scathed by their instrumentality. They are ordered to their post, and whether the work be to shield or assassinate they must do it or depart. . . . This is the daily occupation of the Secret Council of Ten presided over by the Doge of Printing House Square.—(*Ib.*, p. 85.)

A MAN IN SOCIETY.

If Delane was abused in the *Morning Star* he was in high favour in Society and at Court. Sir Algernon West, in his "Recollections," says :—

Editors of the *Times* have existed before and since Delane, but none, I will venture to say, ever filled the place in Society that he did. He was in the confidence of everybody of both political parties, and this confidence he never betrayed. No

Minister would have thought it odd if he had sent in his card and asked to see him at any hour of the day or night.—(*Ib.*, p. 2.)

Mr. Dasent complacently purrs over his uncle's popularity :—

That a man so influential in position as Delane should be sought out by Ministers and courted by society was a matter of course. He felt it to be a part of his duty to consort with the inner circle of cabinets and to mix in the great world.

HIS VOGUE AT THE COURT.

The Prince of Wales—now Edward VII.—met him frequently, and on one occasion "the Prince had so many afterthoughts as I was going away that he actually shook hands with me four times." He does not appear to have met the Queen, or, indeed, any reigning sovereign, but the Queen was a constant reader. Lord Torrington writes to him on one occasion : "The Queen feels that you have been very kind, and really, as no one dares to tell her the truth, it is fortunate *you* are able to do so and to be listened to also."—(*Ib.*, p. 54.)

"The Prince," said Lord Torrington, "if given occupation will be sure to go right, but I fear the Queen is not disposed to let him interfere in public"—a foreboding only too accurately fulfilled. On another occasion Lady Ely tells him that "it pleased and soothed the Queen" to find herself in accord with Mr. Delane.

"SWELLING."

Delane dined out a hundred times in the year, and as he spent part of every year at Dunrobin and other country houses or abroad, he must very seldom have dined at home. Occasionally he raises a cry of distress. "'Swelling' is very laborious, and having now had five or six days of it, I shall be very glad of a day's rest. . . . I must have some intermission from eating and drinking and fine company."—(*Ib.*, p. 43.)

But he is always "swelling," and the swells gave him little rest. Here is an entry from his diary :—

Went hunting and came back very tired, but only in time to dress for dinner and return to the Mentmore ball, which lasted until six o'clock a.m.—(*Ib.*, p. 24.)

Yet with all his social junketings he slaved for the paper :—

He allowed no mundane pleasures to prevent his going every night to his room at the *Times* office at half past ten or eleven and staying there till four or even five in the morning.—(*Ib.*, p. 2.)

Although his whole life was bound up with the paper—he declined the Under-Secretaryship for War when it was offered him by Lord Palmerston—he never mentioned the paper outside the office, and in the houses he frequented the *Times* was never named.

HIS PERSONAL HABITS.

Of Delane Mr. Dasent says :—

He did not smoke, drank very sparingly of wines, and dressed carefully, though he never sacrificed to the graces. Of robust appearance and somewhat florid complexion, he resembled, in middle life, a typical country squire.

He rode to hounds, and he rode in London

when other men would drive. In the autumn he shot as best he could at Highclere and Dunrobin. He was an indifferent shot, and even at Dunrobin, where the killing of a stag is spoken of as if it were the chief end of man, he could so far detach himself from the *genius loci* as to write :—

The deer and the salmon are now both out of season, and the sportsmen are miserable and languid because there are only grouse and blackcock, and pheasants and partridges, to kill. Poor creatures, they are a mournful race.—(*Ib.*, p. 129.)

HIS PAROCHIALISM.

A country gentleman, an English country gentleman, he remained to the last. It is odd, considering the great position of the *Times*, that Delane seems never to have thought it his duty to make the personal acquaintance of men like Bismarck and Cavour, of Napoleon III., or Alexander II., or Victor Emmanuel. He never visited America, and the Colonies did not seem to have impressed his imagination. For a man with so alert an intelligence he was singularly insular and *borné*. It seems to be a tradition of Printing House Square that the editor who ought to make the tour of Europe every year and of the world every decade should confine himself to London and trust to his correspondents to keep him posted as to things outside. There are few expressions of personal opinion on foreign personages in the Delane letters. This may be as well, for it would hardly add to our regard for Delane if there were many such atrocious sentiments as this which he uttered about Garibaldi :—

... he is such a mad dog that he may still do mischief. I sincerely hope, therefore, that some friendly ball may lay him low.—(*Ib.*, p. 211.)

He is not, as a rule, so violent as this. But he forgot himself so far as to describe the Gladstone Government of 1870 as “a mean-spirited, white-livered set,” because they had vetoed the employment of Captain Hozier as war correspondent for the *Times* with the French Army for fear of offending Prussia.

INDISCRETIONS.

There are not so many glimpses behind the scenes to be gained from these volumes as might have been expected. Lord Courtney seems to have been a contributor who gave much trouble by his violent views during the Franco-German war, although his identity is discreetly veiled by the use of his initial.

There are a few hints from Windsor. Lady Ely tells him that the Queen has been much scandalised by the very low dresses in which ladies appeared at her Drawing Rooms, and “the Queen also disapproves of the tax on matches, and has written a remonstrance on the subject to the Government. Her Majesty thinks in it only about the distress it will cause among the poorer classes; she has shown great feeling and kindness about it.”—(*Ib.*, p. 285.)

The Queen, says the Duchess of Sutherland, always

had the idea that some day she would be shot. Lord Torrington sent Delane all the gossip of Windsor.

GOSSIP FROM WINDSOR.

The Torrington letters are the most interesting in the book. For instance, he writes :—

I went with Biddulph and the Dean of Windsor's wife, a very pretty woman. . . . to see the baron of beef roasting, 300lb. weight. Four men are constantly on for ten hours turning the spit, when they hope it will be done to a turn. I am sure the men will.—(*Ib.*, p. 14.)

I went to see the roasting in the kitchen of turkeys, geese, and beef—a mighty sight; at least fifty turkeys before one fire. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, by custom or law, sends over every year a large woodcock pie. This one is composed of one hundred birds, and I certainly intend to try whether Carlisle's cook knows how to prepare a worthy dish to set before a queen.

On Ireland Delane's views were refreshingly liberal. He saw and said that Force was no remedy, and no one deplored more frankly than he the return of the Conservatives to the barren and hopeless policy of Coercion.

PERSONALIA.

Delane was married, but his wife's mind became unhinged, and he lived as a bachelor in Serjeants' Inn. He was devoted to his mother, and felt her death very keenly. “The keystone of my whole existence,” he declares in a letter to his mother, dated from Lilleshall, at the close of 1868, “you become every year more indispensable to my happiness.”—(*P.* 196). He was a man of robust health, but when in his latter years he was brought to the door of death he writes: “Strange to say, I did not find it uninviting, and the utter nothingness to which the prospect reduced all other hopes, fears, and interests was most edifying.”—(*Ib.*, p. 323.)

DELANE'S LIFE WORK.

I conclude this more or less fragmentary account of a most interesting book by quoting Mr. Dasent's glowing tribute to the life-work of his uncle :—

The *Times* contains, or did contain, on an average, four leading articles daily. Thus in thirty-seven years Delane had been responsible for over forty thousand distinct pronouncements upon every conceivable topic of public interest. Not the combined loquacity of a Disraeli and a Gladstone ever amounted to one quarter of this gigantic effort of a single brain. . . . To a remarkable comprehensiveness and readiness of vision Delane united an innate and unswerving rectitude, and in this ocean of accumulated verities—the files of the *Times*—he has written his name indelibly in the history of his country. Over and over again, having carefully studied the chart, he buoyed the channel along which the ship of State steered into port. If charged with inconsistency Delane would merely point to the title of the paper, and remind his critics that the *Times* was the organ of no party, and that every issue was complete in itself. . . . “Mr. Bright, you are evidently under some misapprehension as to the precise nature of my responsibility. I am responsible for the *Times* of to-day, but I have nothing to do with the *Times* of yesterday or the *Times* of to-morrow.”. . . It was his pride to administer the editorship justly, fearlessly, and generously, and while some may say that he was proud, harsh, and even a remorseless taskmaster, our testimony must be that he was a true, sincere, and kind-hearted man, animated by a lofty sense of duty, incapable of an unjust or dishonourable act.—(*Ib.*, pp. 342-4.)

The Review's Bookshop.

THE most amusing book published last month, or for many a month, is entitled *H.M.I.* (Macmillan. 8s. 6d.), and is written by E. M. S. Kynnersley, formerly his Majesty's Inspector for the North-Western Division. Mr. Kynnersley is a first-class gossip; he has spent thirty years in collecting good stories, and he has dished them all up in this volume of 358 pages, which unfortunately lacks an index. It is a wonderful *omnium gatherum* of good things—schoolboy howlers, interspersed with local anecdotes, carefully collected by a shrewd observer with a retentive memory, in Wales, Lancashire, and Norfolk. Besides its value as gossip of the first class it gives a very vivid picture of the difficulties in the way of setting an educational system a-going, for Mr. Kynnersley was in at the beginning. His first appointment dates back to before the passing of the Education Act.

Whether or not the Scotch be, as Mr. Balfour once claimed, the finest human beings that God ever made, there is no doubt that the Scotch run the British Empire to-day. Mr. Asquith is not a Scotchman, but he sits for a Scotch constituency. How the Scotch came to achieve this extraordinary position is the open secret of their history. The first author of their greatness was John Knox, but the schoolmasters who made Scotland what she is were the Covenanters, the spiritual sons and daughters of John Knox, who for more than a century fashioned the Scotch character. This gives a peculiar interest to the two large volumes published last month, entitled *The Covenanters* (John Smith and Son, Glasgow. 32s.), by Mr. James King Hewison. It is a history of the Church of Scotland from the Reformation to the Revolution. It is admirably illustrated by portraits of the more important actors in that prolonged tragic drama. The tragedy, the romance, the pathos and glory of Scotland are all revealed in Mr. Hewison's work.

BOOKS OF TRAVEL.

A book excellent in many respects, but alas! without an index, is Mr. F. A. McKenzie's *The Tragedy of Korea* (Hodder and Stoughton. 6s. 312 pp.). Mr. McKenzie has rapidly forced his way to the first rank of British correspondents. His account of what he saw last year is a plain straightforward record of personal experience. It is very disheartening, and calculated to cause grave misgivings to all those who halloaed Japan on to her career of conquest, believing that she would respect the independence of Korea and use her influence pacifically for permeating the Hermit Kingdom with a superior civilisation. What she has done is to annex Korea in all but in name, and to flood the country with disreputables. When the Koreans turned in despair, she applied to the luckless villagers the same methods of barbarism that found favour with Lord Kitchener in South Africa. The book is well supplied with appendices containing

texts of treaties, is copiously illustrated, and should be read by all who wish to know exactly how Japan is civilising Korea.

There are no books of travel so popular as those which describe the adventures of hunters. It is not surprising, therefore, that our greatest Nimrod, Mr. F. C. Selous, should have been induced to bring out yet another book entitled *African Nature Notes and Reminiscences* (Macmillan. 10s. 356 pp.). Mr. Selous has lived among lions, giraffes, elephants, zebras, and all the wild things of South Africa, and in this book he takes us along with him in his waggon, and enables us to live with him in the midst of a strange world. One small gruesome incident may be mentioned. In 1873, at Bulawayo, his friend saw some natives dragging an old woman, with thongs attached to her wrists, over the stony ground; she was still alive, and when he remonstrated with them for their cruelty, they replied, "Why, what use is she? She's an old slave, and altogether past work, and we are going to give her to the hyenas." They accordingly dragged her down to a valley and tied her to a tree, and left her for the hyenas' supper.

Mr. Fisher Unwin is constituting himself by his enterprise publisher in ordinary to the South American Continent. The latest addition to his excellent library of South American books is *The Andes and the Amazon*, by C. Reginald Enock (21s. With map and pictures). It is chiefly devoted to Peru.

In *The Pleasant Land of France* Mr. R. E. Prothero has written a charming book about a delightful subject (John Murray. 358 pp. 10s. 6d.). Each of the dozen chapters is good, one better than the other. Those who do not live in France will find some of the aroma of *la belle France* most delicately preserved in Mr. Prothero's delightful pages.

An interesting travel book is Mrs. Rodolph Stawell's *Motor Tours in Wales and the Border Counties* (Hodder and Stoughton. 5s.). All border lands are more or less romantic, and Mrs. Stawell has done good service in calling attention to the many charms of the Welsh border and Shropshire. The book is copiously illustrated.

HISTORIES.

Sir Spencer Walpole did not live to see the last two volumes of *The History of Twenty-five Years* (Longmans. 2 vols. 21s.) through the press, and there is a pathetic interest attaching to the closing passages of the last volume. The History is now complete in four volumes, covering the period from 1865 to 1880. His account of the Bulgarian atrocity period, 1876-1880, is excellent. But it is a mistake to say Disraeli had read MacGahan's letter from Batak before he talked of "coffee-house babble." That sin does not lie at his door. The speech was made before the letter arrived.

Whether Emil Reich is a demigod or a charlatan is a question which is much debated between his admirers and his critics. His *General History of Western Nations* (2 vols. 15s. Macmillan) inclines the reader's judgment to the demigod hypothesis. He has essayed the task of omniscience, and seems to triumph over limitations of time and space. The book is the result of twenty-seven years' study of the sources of history and of the close observation and analysis on the spot of twenty different types of contemporary civilisation. Dr. Reich's sweeping and often fantastic generalisations, his audacious assertions, and his supreme self-confidence make these volumes a constant provocation to thought. It is rather odd, but the book persistently reminds me of Madame Blavatsky's "Isis Unveiled." It has an admirable index.

Early London (prehistoric, Roman, Saxon, and Norman), by the late Sir Walter Besant, was issued last month by A. and C. Black in a handsome quarto volume of 370 pages, copiously illustrated, at 30s. This completes the set of six volumes, bringing the story of London down to the end of the eighteenth century.

In *The Mongols* (Sampson Low. 12s. 6d. 426 pp.) Mr. Jeremiah Curtin draws back the veil from the worst chamber of horrors in all history. It is a nightmare of massacre. Here is the human savage on the rampage over two continents merciless as a fiend from hell. Mr. Roosevelt has written an introduction, in which he declares that no other writer of English was so well fitted to tell this history as Jeremiah Curtin. He is well named Jeremiah. This is a book of Lamentations over the infamy of fallen humanity.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. J. S. Nettlefold, chairman of the Birmingham Corporation Housing Committee, has written, and the Garden City Press has published, an admirable book on *Practical Housing*, full of maps, illustrations, diagrams, and all manner of plans. For those who are really interested in the question of town planning and the housing of the working classes it is a really important handbook to one of the most important questions of the day. In connection with this may be noticed another Birmingham book, a new popular edition of Mr. Jesse Collings's book on *Land Reform* (Longmans. 2s. 6d. 443 pp.), which deals with occupying ownership, peasant proprietary, and rural education.

Mr. Frederic Harrison has done well to republish in *National and Social Problems* (Macmillan. 7s. 6d. 463 pp.) the various essays which he has contributed to periodical literature dealing with the national and social problems of the last thirty years. His book is an appeal to national morality and a plea for social regeneration. It is an attempt to show Positivism in action. It is at once a study and a challenge. I should like to see as a companion volume a reprint of a corresponding set of articles showing how the

Christian religion was applied to the self-same subjects by its leading professors. It is to be feared that in the case of the Boer War it would not be to the advantage of Christianity. The book is, unfortunately, published without an index.

The New Order (Francis Griffiths. 12s. 6d. 406 pp.) is a collection of essays dealing with various phases of the Unionist policy. It is edited by Lord Malmesbury, and is intended to be a kind of handbook for the unauthorised programme of the next Conservative administration. Very few of the writers are known to the public, although Sir John Rolleston winds up with a lamentation over the financial results of Free Trade.

Every Man His Own Financier, by F. Mignon (T. Werner Laurie. 6s. 343 pp.), is a practical handbook to the whole subject of finance. It avoids discussing Free Trade and Protection, but it deals with currency questions, paper, bimetalism and the like.

The last volume of the International Scientific Series is a translation of Dr. Gustave Le Bon's *Evolution of Forces* (Paul, Trench, Trubner. 5s. 388 pp.). It is an attempt to demonstrate that the disintegration or disassociation of the atom is the source of most of the forces of the universe.

The Autobiography of a Super-Tramp (Fifield. 6s.), by Mr. W. H. Davies, is the story of an American tramp and poet. He lost one of his feet when trying to ride as a tramp without a ticket. There is much distinction about his style; it is simple, Robinson Crusoe-like. Mr. Bernard Shaw introduces the book with a characteristic preface.

James Annand, M.P., by J. L. McCallum (Oliphant. 254 pp.). Mr. Annand was the first member of the present Parliament to die. He was much more than a mere member of Parliament; he was one of the most sturdy, independent and resolute of journalists. Born in Aberdeen, he made his greatest mark in the North of England, and in this book we have various pictures of him by a man who knew him well. It is a kindly memorial of a noble and useful man.

METAPSYCHICS.

Mr. Hereward Carrington is a young man who has devoted himself to producing a book of 426 pages, which he calls *The Physical Phenomena of Spiritualism, Fraudulent and Genuine* (T. Werner Laurie. 10s. 6d.). Three hundred and eighteen of these pages are devoted to describing the frauds which he believes have been practised in connection with spirit phenomena, and the remaining hundred pages are devoted not to genuine, but to "certain phenomena which have the appearance of being genuine in character, and not the results of conscious or voluntary fraud." Mr. Carrington's method reminds me somewhat of the familiar attacks upon the credibility of the Scriptures, in which the ingenious controversialist makes the very most of everything tending to discredit Holy Writ, and dismisses in a paragraph the

value which has been attested by the experience of the human race.

TWO FREE CHURCH THEOLOGIANs.

Dr. Horton tells us in *What I Believe* what he thinks is true concerning the leading doctrines of the Christian faith. It is a sensible, frank, honest exposition of his creed. He fails, however, to realise the fact of the significance of Myers' "Human Personality" upon the problems upon which he treats. (J. Clarke and Co. 3s. 6d.).

Mr. Campbell Morgan, who achieves the modern miracle of holding two thousand persons in attendance on a week-night at a Bible class in Westminster Chapel, has written a telescopic analysis of the Old and New Testaments—*The Analysed Bible* (Hodder and Stoughton. 3 vols. 10s. 6d.) The ground is surveyed in painstaking fashion, but the reader will search in vain for the secret spell which draws two thousand people weekly to the author's exposition of the Scripture.

BRITISH CHRISTENDOM IN 1908.

Mr. Percy Parker, editor of the "*Daily Mail Year Book*," has now added to our indebtedness to him for his encyclopædic labours by issuing a *Year Book for the Churches*. In 300 pages there is packed away more information about British Christendom than could be delved out of a whole library. And it only costs sixpence. It ought to be read in the Churches as a latter day up-to-date edition of the British Acts of the Apostles.

SOME NEW NOVELS.

The Traitor's Wife, by W. H. Williamson (Fisher Unwin. 6s.), carries us to and fro between London and St. Petersburg, and the story is told with a simple earnestness which in no way exaggerates either side of the Russian question.

Colonel Kate, by K. L. Montgomery (Methuen. 6s.). A strong and vivid picture of the "45," with Simon Fraser as one of the dominant characters. The idea of the saint of the story being compelled against her will to inquire of the crystal for him, under penalty of being told unholy Decameron stories, is fantastic as that of the hungry servants stealing the food from the guests.

A Voice from Oblivion, by K. Mansell-Pleydell (Digby Long. 6s.), is fascinating as is Morocco itself. Mrs. Pleydell's account of Raisuli and the situation is better than we could gather from any number of newspaper paragraphs, and the story itself is full of human interest.

Madame Sarah Grand has published so little of late that I turned eagerly to *Emotional Moments* (Hurst and Blackett. 6s. 358 pp.), but I have to confess to a slight disappointment. The short stories or sketches did not afford me a stronger emotion than that of curiosity as to how much of the experiences were transcripts from the life of the author. The stories interest, but only here and there do they produce a thrill.

OUTLINE MAPS FOR TEACHING HISTORY.

IN the Memorandum on the Systematic Study of History, issued last year by the Scotch Education Department, there appeared this suggestive note:—

The first requisite is to establish some sense of the time relation that subsists between the considerable number of facts with which the child has already become familiar in an unsystematic way. This at once raises what is possibly the most severe problem involved in the school study of history. No one who is in close touch with school work, or who has had to revise history papers, even papers written at a comparatively late stage of school life, can have failed to notice how imperfect is the time-sense of children, and how strong is the tendency, in the absence of very careful teaching, to regard events that really occurred in different centuries as practically contemporaneous.

There is not a teacher in the country who will not admit the force of this official pronouncement. Professor Freeman has said that geography and chronology have been called the two eyes of history, and chronology is of use to make history clearer by putting events in their due order and distance from each other; and whilst we have always used the geographical map in teaching history, we have attempted the chronological part by means simply of tables of dates and so forth. Is it not self-evident, however, that a graphic and ordered time-chart will be of immense value?

It is just such charts as these that Messrs. George Pringle and H. R. Morris, who seem to have anticipated the Scottish Education Memorandum quoted above, have published. Designed to assist in the teaching of history, they do for it what the atlas does for the teaching of geography. Each map is a time-chart of the leading events of a century in British and European history. It is ruled in ten vertical columns, each representing a decade. There are nine horizontal bands, each with a distinct colour, to represent the following groups or categories: Dynasty; Sovereign; Ministers or Statesmen; Parliament; Domestic Events in England, Scotland, Ireland; Colonial and Foreign affairs; Literature and Science. It is thus easy to see at a glance contemporaneous events in any or all of these categories.

As in studying the features of a country the geographical map is admittedly of the greatest assistance in impressing position by means of the eye, so with the history map the course of events during a certain period can be traced easily, and, moreover, the connection of one event with another.

The student is thus enabled to picture the relative position of events in time just as we can and do picture to ourselves the relative positions on the surface of the globe of such places as Constantinople, Paris, of Berlin.

The series of ten maps cover the period 800 A.D. to 1900. The first map covers two centuries, and is divided by vertical lines into twenty-year periods. All the rest are single centuries. The size of each plan is 8½ in. by 11½ in. They are printed on stout paper, and are sold at 2d. each net (by post 3d.), or in an Atlas, containing ten maps, 1s. 6d. They are published at Stead's Publishing House, 39, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.

LEADING BOOKS OF THE MONTH.

RELIGION, PHILOSOPHY, EDUCATION.

| | |
|---|---------------------|
| The Analysed Bible. G. C. Morgan. 3 vols. | (Hodder) 10/6 |
| The Three Creeds. Bishop Gibson | (Longman) 5/0 |
| Authority, Ecclesiastical and Biblical. Rev. F. J. Hall. | (Longman) 6/0 |
| H. M. I. E. M. Sneyd-Kynnersley | (Macmillan) net 8/6 |
| A New Self-Help. E. A. Bryant | (Cassell) net 5/0 |
| Physical Phenomena of Spiritualism. H. Carrington..... | (Laurie) net 10/6 |

HISTORY, POLITICS, TRAVEL, Etc.

| | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| My Father. W. Robertson Nicoll | (Hodder) 2/0 |
| Sir Richard Granville. Rev. R. Granville | (Lane) net 10/6 |
| George William Stow. R. B. Young | (Longman) 3/6 |
| John Law of Lauriston. A. W. Weston-Glynn | (Saunders, Edinburgh) net 10/6 |
| Charles Bradlaugh. J. M. Robertson | (Unwin) net 2/6 |
| The New Order (Unionist Policy). Edited by Lord Malmesbury..... | (Griffiths) net 12/6 |
| History of Ireland. Vol. I. A. Ua Clerigh | (Unwin) net 10/6 |
| Welsh Leaders in the Victorian Era. Edited by Rev. J. V. Morgan | (Nisbet) 16/0 |
| St. George for Merrie England. Margaret H. Bulley..... | (Allen) net 5/0 |
| The Early English Colonies. Bishop Foley | (Stock) net 6/0 |
| Early London. Sir W. Besant | (Black) net 30/0 |
| The Passer-by in London. W. S. Campbell | (Chapman) 6/0 |
| Hyde Park. Mrs. Alec Tweedie | (Nash) net 15/0 |
| Highways and Byways in Hampshire. D. M. Read..... | (Macmillan) 6/0 |
| On Cambrian and Cumbrian Hills. H. S. Salt | (Fifield) net 3/6 |
| Motor Tours in Wales, etc. Mrs. R. Stawell | (Hodder) net 5/0 |
| History of Western Nations. E. Reich. Vol. I. (Macmillan) net 15/0 | |
| The Pleasant Land of France. R. E. Prothero | (Murray) net 10/6 |
| Germany in Early Middle Ages. W. Stubbs | (Longman) net 6/0 |
| Holland. E. Penfield | (Hodder) net 10/6 |
| In Spain. J. Lomas | (Black) net 6/0 |
| The Peninsular War. C. Oman. Vol. III. | (Frowde) net 14/0 |
| Montreux. F. Gribble | (Black) net 7/6 |
| Mediterranean Winter Resorts. E. R. Ball. 2 vols. | (Hazzell, Watson, and Viney) each 3/6 |
| Oriental Campaigns. Col. E. Maude | (Unwin) net 7/6 |
| Indian Problems. S. M. Mitra | (Murray) net 7/5 |
| Viscount Lake in India. Col. H. Pearse..... | (Blackwood) net 15/0 |
| The Indian Countryside. P. C. Scott O'Connor..... | (Brown, Langham) net 6/0 |
| The Mongols. Jeremiah Curtin | (Low) net 12/6 |
| The Chinese Empire. H. B. Morse..... | (Longman) net 7/6 |
| Port Arthur. M. E. K. Nozine | (Murray) net 15/0 |
| Korea. F. A. McKenzie | (Hodder) 6/0 |
| From Fekin to Sikkim. Count de Lesdain | (Murray) net 12/0 |
| Morocco. F. Moore | (Smith, Elder) net 5/0 |
| The Andes and the Amazon. C. R. Enock..... | (Unwin) 21/0 |

SOCIOLOGY.

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| Land Reform. J. Collings..... | (Longman) net 2/6 |
| London Laws and Bye-Laws. C. W. Tagg and L. O. Glenister | (Edward Lloyd) 7/6 |
| District Councils. H. D. Cornish | (Stevens) 7/6 |
| Local Taxation in Scotland. S. H. Turner..... | (Blackwood) net 3/0 |
| Modern Marriage. M. C. Braby | (Laurie) net 5/6 |
| Autobiography of a Supertramp. W. H. Davies | (Fifield) 6/0 |

SCIENCE, NATURAL HISTORY.

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| Last Hours with Nature. Eliza Brightwen | (Unwin) net 2/6 |
| Familiar Swiss Flowers. F. E. Hulme..... | (Cassell) net 7/6 |

REFERENCE BOOKS.

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| Who's Who in America, 1908..... | (Paul) 18/0 |
| The Green-Room Book, 1908. J. Parkes..... | (Sealey Clark) |

MUSIC.

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| Life of Richard Wagner. W. Ashton Ellis. Vol. VI. | (Paul) net 16/0 |
| Mozart. V. Wilder. 2 vols. | (Reeves) 10/0 |
| Manuel Garcia. M. Sterling Mackinlay | (Blackwood) net 15/0 |

POEMS; DRAMAS.

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| Songs of the Uplands. Alice Law. | (Unwin) net | 3/6 |
| Songs of Joy. A. M. Buckton | (Methuen) net | 1/0 |
| A Pilgrim's Staff (Poems). Elizabeth Gibson. (Samurai Press) net | | 5/0 |
| Preludes and Romances (Poems). F. W. Bourdillon. (Allen) net | | 3/6 |
| The Duke of Gandia (Drama). A. C. Swinburne | (Chatto) | 5/0 |

LITERARY BIOGRAPHY, ESSAYS.

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| John Thaddeus Delane. A. I. Dasent. 2 vols. | (Murray) net 32/0 |
| Memories of Men and Books. Rev. A. J. Church | (Smith, Elder) net 8/6 |
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| Literary and Historical Essays. H. G. Graham | (Black) net 5/0 |
| Irish and English. R. Lynd | (Griffiths) net 5/0 |
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| French Novelists of To-day. Winifred Stephens | (Lane) net 5/0 |
| Anglo-Indian Literature. E. F. Oaten | (Paul) net 3/6 |

NOVELS.

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| Ayscough, J. Marotz..... | (Constable) 6/0 |
| Clark, S. R. G. Adam Argham. | (J. Long) 6/0 |
| Cleeve, Lucas. The Cardinal and Lady Susan | (Greening) 6/0 |
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| De La Pasture, Mrs. Henry. The Grey Knight | (Smith Elder) 6/0 |
| Diehl, A. M. Her Ladyship of the Season | (Long) 6/0 |
| Diver, Maud. The Great Amulet | (Blackwood) 6/0 |
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| Graham, Mrs. Henry. The Disinherited of the Earth (Rivers) | 6/0 |
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| Griffiths, Major Arthur. Thrice Captive | (White) 6/0 |
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| Williamson, W. H. The Traitor's Wife..... | (Unwin) 6/0 |

THE BOOK DISTRIBUTING AGENCY.

A NOTE TO HELPERS.

In last month's number I suggested the possibility of holding a conference of such Helpers as might be in or near London in the month of May. I received several communications from Helpers stating their desire to be present at such a conference; but I find it difficult, in view of other engagements, to fix any date for the meeting in May. In the meantime, if any Helpers or Associates are in town during this month I shall be very glad to see them if they will call at Mowbray House, any morning between ten and one o'clock, and I must postpone the more formal conference until next month.

I have received a great number of applications for books under the book distributing scheme foreshadowed last month. I have not sent out any parcels to applicants yet, for we have received many more applications than we have books to supply, and many of those who applied for the books, although readers, were not Helpers or Associates. So it is necessary to use considerable discrimination. Some of the applicants seem to be under the impression that the books which we propose to distribute contain the pick of all the new books that have been published. This is not the case. I have distinctly stated that they are but the weedings of my library.

LANGUAGES AND LETTER-WRITING.

THE *Revue Universitaire* for April contains a most interesting article upon "The Rights and Duties of Parents." M. Crouzet says, in effect, Hitherto the co-operation of the School and the Family has, in France, been insufficient or non-existent, with great mental and moral loss and waste of energy as a result. The teacher of forty children cannot be a father (or mother) to each one of them; his aim is the best possible education under the best possible material conditions, but this aim cannot be carried out unless the parents will help them with that energy and force which their love for their children should give. But M. Crouzet also points out what parents should not do. Do not be neglectful, but also be wise. "Heaven preserve us," he cries, "from those mothers who directly the children come home from school rush to snatch their note-books, and bustle about, groan and scold over every place lost; and from such fathers as the man who for ten years kept account of all the marks and the places in class of the best six of his son's class-mates. We do not want boys of fourteen like the one who when asked, 'Do you prefer the town to the country and why?' answered, 'I prefer the town because there are more libraries and means of information.'"

The *School World* for April has a long article by Mr. Milner-Barry on the position of German in English schools. He strongly urges that such schools as are in receipt of a Board of Education grant should teach German instead of Latin when only two foreign languages are taken. He points out that the importance of the study of German in Great Britain is no longer what it was in previous centuries. In the sixteenth century Latin reigned supreme, then came French, but at the present time German is more and more necessary, and we are giving the rising generation less of it. With regard to this point it is rather notable that report says that when the German Emperor arranged his famous exchange of teachers with America he was compelled to do so because he had vainly tried to arrange a similar exchange of German and English teachers.

THE EXCHANGE OF HOMES.

We have long felt that for this a thorough organisation was necessary, and from henceforth we hope it will be possible. The *Morning Leader* will publish regularly a short report in its pages, the first of which appeared on April 15th. The Modern Language Association will undertake the arrangements and will appoint a small committee, of which Miss Batchelor, a member of the M.L.A., will be the secretary. As our readers know, the scheme is already thoroughly organised in France, and between that country and Germany the exchange of homes has been very large indeed. We need in England to arouse public opinion to the advantages of the scheme.

ESPERANTO.

Proofs of the way in which the language is taking hold multiply on every hand. A well-known Russian magazine, the *Vjestnik Znania*, with a circulation of one hundred thousand, sends out an Esperanto version free to subscribers. It would be well if *Espero* received English support—not only because the editor would be able thus to continue his onerous work, so good for the cause, but we ourselves should gain—we know so little really of the attitude of ordinary inland Russians to their country and government. Politics are prohibited in Esperanto national journals, which are founded to propagate the language; but *Espero* treats of everything—politics, literature, science, etc., and its stories point out more than anything else why religion and progress are in Russia so often in opposition.

Professional instead of merely *amateur* plays will be arranged at the Dresden Congress; amateur theatricals, say the Germans, would not appeal to our people. The play selected is "Iphigenia in Aulis," and Dr. Zamenhof himself is preparing the Esperanto translation. Herr Reicher, of the Lessing Theatre in Berlin, and his company, will represent it, and though the price of the seats is one pound each, already 150 have been sold, and this more than three months beforehand. What will happen as the time gets nearer I do not know. For travelling arrangements, lodgings, see the *British Esperantist* (3d. monthly).

A very amusing result has occurred following on the publication in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* of a terrific attack on Esperanto by M. Novikow. A translation with comments has appeared in *School*, in the course of which Englishmen are called upon to rally against Esperanto, which will prevent *English* being the international language of the future; but a partial translation with comments was published in the *Journal of Education* also; in this latter, however, we are called upon to fight against Esperanto because it will prevent *French* being the international language. It only needs a comment from Germany saying that German is now the most needed language to make the joke complete.

This month's *La Revuo* contains another charming translation from Andersen by Dr. Zamenhof, and some of his very interesting replies to language queries; also M. Bourlet's delightful "Al la kvara," an appreciation of the Italian dramatist de Amicis, and Boucon's "Mia lasta klaso" amongst other items.

Great preparations are being made in Edinburgh for the general meeting of the British Esperanto Association at Whitsuntide. The meetings will be held in the Scottish National Exhibition itself, and it is hoped that many will avail themselves of the Whitsun holiday to attend. Cheap fares are being arranged for.

INSURANCE NOTES.

An action was decided in the Victorian Courts last month brought by Dalgety and Co. Ltd. against the Australian Mutual Provident Society upon a contract of assurance on the life of John Randolph Howe, of Geelong. On September 11th, 1906, Mr. Howe made a proposal to the Society for an assurance of £2000, and was examined on the 20th September, received a letter of acceptance, subject to payment of premium, and with the reservation that the Society had a right to cancel the contract if anything to the prejudice of the life transpired before payment of the premium. On the same day Mr. Howe consulted Dr. Bird, and an operation was advised for removal of a malignant growth. On September 24th the plaintiffs paid the premium: Messrs. Dalgety and Co. Ltd. had purchased the plaintiff's business, and it was arranged that he should insure his life, which resulted in the proposal in question. The operation on Mr. Howe disclosed the necessity of a further and larger one for cancer. The Society became acquainted with these facts early in the following month, and thereupon declined to proceed with the risk, and tendered a return of premium. No policy was issued. Nine months later Mr. Howe died of cancer. Mr. Justice Cussen, in giving judgment for the defendant Company, with costs, stated that though he considered Mr. Howe was guilty of no dishonesty, still the operation was a material fact which ought to have been disclosed, and it not having been disclosed, the Company was entitled to cancel the contract.

It is now considered certain that the missing steamer "Orion," engaged in the Tasmanian trade, has become a total wreck. Life buoys bearing the name of the vessel have been recovered, and also a white painted door, which there is little doubt belonged to the ill-fated vessel.

A bill was introduced in the Federal House on the 3rd inst. relating to compensation to seamen for injuries suffered in the course of their employment. It applies to seamen engaged in inter-state commerce, and provides for compensation to be paid by employers for personal injuries to seamen arising in the course of their employment. The Bill closely follows the scheme of the Queensland Workers' Compensation Act, and the compensations payable are on the same scale as in that Act.

A fire broke out in the flax and wool cargo of the s.s. "Ionic" on the 20th ult., while loading at Wellington, N.Z. Efforts to combat the fire were unavailing, and eventually the hold was flooded in order to subdue the flames. Serious damage was done to

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the cargo. It will be remembered that a series of fires in similar circumstances broke out about 18 months ago in vessels loading at New Zealand ports.

The "Economist" has tabulated the results of the working during 1907 of eleven leading British fire insurance companies. The net premiums received amounted to £8,157,846, being £300,000 more than the previous year. After payment of losses a surplus remained of £1,441,560, as against a deficit in

1906 of £3,438,618, mainly owing to the disastrous San Francisco conflagration in that year. The largest surplus was shown by the London and Lancashire Co., viz., £271,619—the Alliance being second with £270,403, and the Phoenix third with £267,557. The fire reserves of the eleven companies at the close of 1907 amounted to £5,836,715.

The scheme of amalgamation of the Mutual Life Association of Australasia and the Citizens' Life Assurance Co. was approved as regards Victoria by Mr. Justice Hood, on the 11th inst. So far the scheme has been assented to in Victoria, New South Wales, West Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand.

At the meeting of the Melbourne Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board last month it was decided to retire with regret the Chief Officer, Mr. D. J. Stein, who recently met with a serious accident in performance of his duty, and Mr. H. B. Lee was appointed acting-Chief Officer. Mr. Stein was voted salary in lieu of leave and compensation from the accident fund, which amounted to a total compensation of about £2000. Mr. Stein's retirement takes effect from June 30th.

The Privy Council has dismissed the appeal by the plaintiff in the case of Campbell v. the Australian Mutual Provident Society, in which the plaintiff sought to restrain the Society from extending its operations to the United Kingdom and British South Africa. The Society has therefore decided to immediately open its London office, and Mr. R. Teece, the General Manager, and Mr. A. Meeks, M.L.C., Chairman of the Board of Directors, have left for England for the purpose. Mr. Appleby will manage the London Branch. It is not intended to at present undertake industrial business in England.

Mr. W. A. Gibson, who has severed his connection with the Union Bank to undertake the position of Assistant General Manager of the Colonial Bank of Australia Ltd., was the recipient of a handsome service of plate from the staff of the Union Bank.

Mr. W. E. Jack, Manager of the Colonial Mutual Fire Insurance Company Ltd., left Melbourne last week on a short visit to Europe.

A Foreign Insurance Companies' Bill is on the programme of the Victorian State Parliament for the ensuing session. Intimation of the details of the measure has not yet been given.

At the meeting of the Brunswick (Vic.) Municipal Council on the 1st inst., Councillor Allard drew attention to the probable shortage of water supply in

the coming summer, and moved that steps be taken to draw the attention of the Metropolitan Board of Works, the Fire Brigades Board and the Government to the necessity of providing a floating fire engine on the Yarra for the purpose of extinguishing fires in the vicinity of the river. He thought it a suicidal policy to waste good drinking water on fires, when they had such a river as the Yarra. The motion was carried unanimously, and it is one that certainly deserves careful consideration at the hands of the authorities.

PAPER FROM PEAT.

There seems to be some hope for Ireland after all as a great industrial country of the world. Her peat bogs, which have been the despair of agriculturists, are about to become an invaluable industrial asset by the improvements that have been made in the United States in the manufacture of paper from peat. In the *World To-day* (March) an account is given of a paper mill near Capac, Michigan, where in two hours peat cut from the bog is converted into paper which is far superior to the paper made from wood pulp for packing purposes. A ton of this paper can be manufactured at a total cost of little more than £2, whereas paper of the same quality made from wood pulp costs from £5 to £6.

The first effort at paper-making from peat was made some years ago at Culbridge, in Ireland, but it made very little headway, and it is only recently, in the United States, that this machinery has been perfected which enables the bog-cutter to fill his waggon with the virgin bog, and see it come out at the other end of the factory as a finished product in two hours. The first paper mill was established near Capac, on the eastern edge of an immense bog. A long wide shed, three hundred yards long, was put up; at one end of it the peat is thrown into cars by the bog-cutters, and two hours afterwards the same peat is loaded at the other end into cars in the shape of paper, dried and packed for delivery. The "drier," a machine with forty-one hot rolls of huge dimensions, dries out the paper within a period of twenty minutes.

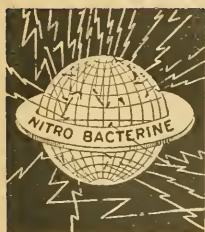
Owing to the oil that is in the peat the paper is said to be waterproof. It is also said to be moth-proof, and furs and woollen articles that are stored in boxes made of peat paper are never attacked by moths. When the chemists have succeeded in entirely removing the dark colour from the peat we shall have white paper from peat; at present it is all brown.

"Dove, Charles Hebdon Murray, last heard of 5 years ago; letter dated from Townsville Post Office, Brisbane, Queensland. Mother and brother ask." This was sent to *Lloyd's News*, 8th November, 1906.

If anyone can give any information about Mr. Dove, will they kindly send the information to "The Review of Reviews" Office, Temperance and General Life Building, Swanston-street, Melbourne.

NITRO-BACTERINE.

7/6 PER PACKET.



The articles in our previous issues on the wonder-working microbes contained in a packet of Nitro-Bacterine have awakened wide-spread interest. Orders for trial packets have come to us from the far tropical North to the cold South. A good deal of anxiety was expressed by some as to whether

the cultures would develop. No fear need be entertained on that point. We have experimented with astonishing results. The culture develops satisfactorily if the instructions, which are simple in the extreme, are carried out. It is no trouble to prepare the culture. Ten minutes will cover the whole operation, which simply consists in dropping two packets of preparation into water on one day, and another packet on the next day, and keeping the water at a temperature of about 60 degrees. We have found 65 degrees one of the most satisfactory. The bacteria themselves do the rest.

We experimented with some of the pea culture, and the results were astonishing. We inoculated some Yorkshire Hero peas, and they have caught up to uninoculated ones which were sown a month previous. The land is the same. The rows are side by side.



Sweet Pea Culture.

One seed was inoculated; the other was not.



Tomato Culture.

These experiments have been very successful. This shows plants grown from seed in the ordinary way. That on the right was watered with Nitro-Bacterine when 2 inches high. The other was untreated.

We also experimented on some peas when they were an inch above the ground. These seeds were not inoculated. We watered some with the culture, and in a few days they had run away from the others, and were showing a most vigorous growth.

The matter is beyond experiment. It is a demonstrated fact. The reason of it is simple. Leguminous plants have a habit of extracting nitrogen from the atmosphere, but when the bacteria are applied, they extract ever so much more nitrogen and the

result is a far heavier crop and a huge benefit to the land, which retains the nitrogen. The more deficient the land in nitrogen, the more do the bacteria work to get from the atmosphere what the soil lacks. The result is that a treatment brings poor land up in quality without the addition of manures which supply what the soil lacks.

The preparation is contained in three packets. These three make up one packet of culture, which is sold at 7s. 6d., and which is sufficient to inoculate seed for 12 to 15 acres, or, diluted with 50 gallons of water, will, when sprayed or watered on the soil, suffice for an acre or more.

Nitro-Bacterine is suitable only for leguminous plants, such as peas, beans, clover, lucerne, but cereals receive immediate benefit if inoculated clover seed is sown with it. Nitro-Bacterine also benefits tomatoes, but in this case the seed should not be inoculated; the culture should be applied to the young plants. Pasture land, if clover is present, is much improved if Nitro-Bacterine is sprayed over it.

Send for a Trial Packet.

INCREASING THE CORN CROP.

A farmer living in Elgin says: "The inoculation experiment has been a great success. I sowed the clover with oats. The part I left untreated has been a failure; where treated there is a good crop. I thought when I sowed it, it would have no effect on the corn crop, but only on the grass next year, but I am glad to say that on the top of the field which is inoculated, where the land is very poor and no depth of soil, there is a good crop of oats where it was never anything before. The neighbouring farmers are wondering what I have done to it. *On the part of the field I left uninoculated the oats are not nearly so high or so thick as where it is inoculated.*"

Another at Thurles says:—"The inoculation experiment is a great success. All the clover is growing wonderfully thick through the barley, though it is said locally that clover will not grow in this townland."

Inoculation with Nitro-Bacterine will be a failure only under the following conditions:—

1. When the directions for preparing the culture solutions are not carefully followed.
2. When the soil is too acid and in need of lime. Liming to correct acidity is as necessary for the proper activity of the bacteria in the soil as for the growth of the plants.
3. When the soil is deficient in phosphates and potash, these fertilising elements must be added if the bacteria are to perform their work properly.



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All those desirous of experimenting with NITRO-BACTERINE should fill up this Form.

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